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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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INTERNATIONAL

ISRAELI ATTEMPTS TO RECRUIT SOLDIERS, SETTLERS FROM FOREIGN JEWS ASSAILED

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 15 Dec 83 pp 1-5

[Article by Tsezar Solodar, Soviet Public Anti-Zionism Committee presidium member, under the rubric "Zionism Means Fascism": "The Hunt for Youth Intensifies"]

[Text] In fulfilment of the directives of the 30th World Zionist Congress and the latest anti-Soviet get-together--the so-called conference in defence of Soviet Jews--international Zionism has unscrupulously and brazenly intensified its hunt for young people. Both at the congress and at the conference (the two conventions were held in Jerusalem with a brief interval between them), demands were voiced to double, treble, increase ten times the recruitment of young people into the Zionist camp and especially to step up the emigration of Jewish youths and girls to Israel from other countries, especially the socialist ones. It was with zeal that international Zionism set about those directives.

The inventiveness of Zionism in this direction is truly inexhaustible. Already known are new perfidious "operations," new hypocritical "programmes," mapped out and being implemented by Zionist services in the course of the increased hunt for young people.

In their chauvinist-militarist rage the Zionists have gone to the lengths of seriously discussing the wild problem of Israeli military service for Jewish youth...from other countries.

At first the Zionist press began to speak of a month of military service only for young former Soviet citizens of Jewish nationality who found themselves in the USA, Canada and other Western countries.

But then a totally global project appeared: to spread the law on military service for citizens of Israel to all Jews of all Western countries. An ardent advocate of the growth of the military might of Israel, Shmukler (who himself preferred distant New Zealand to his 'historic homeland') published the following proposals: it should be established that every young (and not so young) Jew of the free world must undergo military service in Israel.

Warming up to the subject, Shmukler continued unabashed: Jews from the countries of the diaspora should be formed into individual military units to which inhabitants of a given country--if the community is great--or of several countries--if the community is small--could be attached.

As you can see, the far-sighted Shmukler had foreseen everything. Understanding that without new wars Israel would be unable to justify its unenviable role of an American hireling and gendarme in the Middle East, the Zionist strategist from New Zealand proposed working out a system under which--in case of need (that is, when the Israeli military unleashes a new war--Ts.S.)--it would be possible to dispatch prepared Jewish armed units quickly to Israel from the USA, Canada, Britain, France, Australia and other countries.

The Israeli Zionists also invent other, seemingly innocuous and well-camouflaged schemes for recruiting young Jews from the diaspora countries. Here is, for example, Operation Thousand, dressed up in the innocent garb of tourist trips. Its organisers offer a choice of seven programmes.

Especially warm is the publicity given to the fourth programme--"In settlements of Judea and Samaria" (the title accorded by Zionists to annexed and hastily developed Arab territories).

Nor is there any doubt about the provocative objectives of the sixth programme, called in a far from tourist fashion, "The Warehouses of Tsahal for the Defence Army of Israel."

What was the tourist society that ventured to act as the organiser of Operation Thousand? Advertisements bear the signature: The World Zionist Organisation, the department of aliya and absorption. It will be recalled that the bodies of aliya and absorption in Israel and all organisations of international Zionism are concerned with transportation, reception and arrangement of settlers.

Mention must also be made of another Zionist programme for absorbing young Jews from abroad. This programme is being implemented by the world union of Jewish students, which also arranges trips to Israel for youth.

Israeli leaders need young people today not only for putting them in military uniform, arming and sending them against the Lebanese and Palestinians. Shamir and his clique need young people also for settling on the occupied Arab lands of the West Bank of the Jordan River. Moreover, the Israeli Zionists talk of "choice" youths and girls who are ready to wield not so much picks and shovels as submachine guns and grenades. No wonder that Zionist propaganda media have been more and more often recalling with much pomp the hardness (it would be better to say, colonialist ruthlessness to the Arab population) with which the first halutzim developed the captured lands. The kholutzim were young Zionists brought into Palestine on the eve of the Second World War after undergoing ~~harshara~~ (special training) in labour camps of Nazi Germany.

How many new halutzim does Israeli Zionism intend to recruit for the implementation of its expansionist claims to the West Bank? As an answer I will cite only one figure: according to a general plan for the development of the captured lands, worked out by the Israeli Ministry of Agriculture, Jewish settlers will number 100,000 people. That means a threefold increase.

The ministry drew up its plan of conquest together with the World Zionist Organisation. Had the Israeli Government decided to send young Israelites to

the West Bank, it would of course have done it without the assistance of foreign colleagues. But the Zionists intend to settle more than 60,000 people from other countries on Arab lands. It means Zionist organisations of the USA, South Africa, Latin American and West European countries will have a decisive part to play in the recruitment of settlers and payment of considerable expenses involved, for each of these organisations has received a directive of the World Zionist Organisation to take a real part in the second halutzim exodus. In this case the "real part" is understood as follows: use any means in recruiting young people for going to Israel and spare no money for the purpose.

The Zionist press now and again reports Shamir speaking before students, draftees, top formers, youths and girls selected by services of international Zionism for settlement in Israel. In his speeches Shamir invariably reminds the youth: the biographies of "outstanding leaders of Zionism" (he, of course, includes himself among them) convince one that they started their political careers in the most determined and nationally-minded organisations of young Zionists.

Well, that is true. It is not necessary to replace the words "most determined and nationally-minded" with the "most terrorist and chauvinist-minded." And to add that Shamir, like his predecessor, can with full justice be called a terrorist premier; that, to judge from his deeds, he is a virulent advocate of the most provocative, and the basest methods of Zionist hunt for young people; that he regards the recruitment of young citizens of other countries needed by the Israeli military not only as a paramount but also as a just task of Zionism.

Spurred on by the Israeli authorities and the leadership of the World Zionist Organisation, Sohnuth, a Jewish agency known for its intricate provocations, veils little if at all its new programme of recruiting settlers. It recently set up a special department, "Visit and repatriate" (Tur veale).

As usual, the intensification of the hunt for youth is combined by the Zionists with rabid anti-Sovietism. And in Israel in the first place.

New anti-Soviet organisations mushroomed there immediately after the gathering in Jerusalem. One of them is pompously called the Israeli council of solidarity with Jews of the Soviet Union. Solidarity is expressed above all in downright slanders on Soviet society. With particular zeal is anti-Sovietism inculcated among top formers who are soon to serve in the army. The poisonous tentacles of Sohnuth and emissaries of Zionist propaganda are also reaching for the socialist countries, the USSR in the first place. Soviet people are well aware of that. They know about it from what is contained in hiding places of the baggage of agents sent by Zionist services to the Soviet Union as tourists. They know it from the unbridled slanders poured by all sorts of Zionist conferences "in defence of Soviet Jews." They know it from the treacherous whispers of Zionist yes-men who instigate Soviet Jews to go to Israel.

The bulky mail of the Soviet Public Anti-Zionist Committee shows convincingly that the vile designs of Zionism evoke indignation not only among young Soviet citizens of Jewish nationality but also in the hearts of their peers and co-citizens of all nations and nationalities united by unbreakable Soviet brotherhood.

All this reflects the desire of Soviet young people to oppose dark and nazi-stinking provocations of the Zionists and their minions with monolithic unity, internationalism and high level of vigilance.

(KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, 25-26 November. Abridged)

CSO: 1812/98

INTERNATIONAL

INFLUENCE OF WESTERN NEWS AGENCIES IN IRANIAN MEDIA DEPLORED

NC281220 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1800 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Igor Sheftunov Commentary]

[Excerpts] The conference of the nonaligned information ministers opened in Jakarta last Thursday. Iran's delegation, headed by Minister of Islamic Guidance Mohammad Khatami, is participating in this conference which will discuss the need to review the present system of news publication. The specific characteristic of this system is that the West's mass media, and especially the U.S. mass media, exercise journalistic authoritativeness in developing countries. Today 90 percent of the news and reports published in newspapers or broadcast on television and radio in these developing countries come from imperialist news agencies. The imperialists use the Western mass media as a means of gaining the intellectual subservience of these nations. It is not without cause, when referring to the duties of this conference, that its participants point to the need of wiping out media colonialism.

This is a duty that faces Iran, too. As you know the Iranian people have felt the oppression and suppression of news imperialism, and they still have to struggle in order to completely free themselves from the clutches of this imperialism.

When I was in Iran last year, I was walking in the Ferdowsi Square area. One could not see pictures of the deposed shah, of Playboy bunnies, or of men and women in the showcases of shops and bookstores. One could not see publications from across the ocean, with large headlines lauding the imaginary paradise of the West. However, when I was scanning ETTELA'AT and KEYHAN newspapers, I realized that while revealing imperialism and Zionism, these newspapers also publish news reports by Western news agencies distorting world events, including incidents in progressive nations which are members of the Nonaligned Movement. In these newspapers, like before, were many articles from imperialist publications filled with anti-Soviet and anticommunist sentiments. The reason for the publication of these articles in Iranian newspapers is not just because Washington allocates \$3 billion each year for the distribution of these publications in Iran and other countries, and not because Britain, the FRG, and other imperialist countries also spend large amounts for this purpose. The fact is that in Iran itself there are influential forces, like before, whose interests do not allow the Iranian people to become aware of the massive

struggle that the countries of the socialist camp, and dozens of other peace-loving progressive countries, including the nonaligned countries, are waging on the international scene against imperialism, Zionism, and racism, and for the sake of peace and progress. The 11 February Revolution, announcing as its goal the strengthening of Iran's independence and the ensuring of social justice, is part of this struggle. This struggle is not only contrary to the interests of imperialist monopolies, but it is also against the interests of Iran's powerful bourgeoisie, landlords, big merchants, and conservative clergymen. In order to be able to jointly suppress and oppress Iran's toilers and plunder the country's wealth, these people are striving to use the mass media to harm the spirit of and methodically disarm the Iranian people. Therefore, the pages of Iran's newspapers, and the programs broadcast by Iran's radio and television, are used to slander many of the active participants in the 11 February Revolution, and, first and foremost, the Tudeh Party activists whose contrived trial took place in Tehran, and whose trials are now being organized in Tabriz, Shiraz, and Kerman. While publishing anti-Soviet fabrications that are made up in the West, Iran's mass media is racing with the imperialists in disseminating concoctions about the northern neighbor and about the Soviet Union's foreign and domestic policies. Meanwhile, using all means in the struggle for peace and progress and for thwarting the aggressive plots of imperialism become very important at a time when the imperialists, led by the U.S. Administration, have resorted to an unprecedented armaments race, including the nuclear arms race which threatens life on earth and at a time when these forces are resorting to provocative acts against many developing countries, not even refraining from directly occupying the territories of nonaligned nations, as was seen in Grenada. The mass media can and should play an important role in this struggle. Therefore, the participants at the Conference of the Nonaligned Ministers of Information in Jakarta demand that, while struggling to overthrow and wipe out news colonialism, the mass media of all the nonaligned nations should be used to ensure the interests of nations, peace, and progress.

Dear listeners, I thank you for your attention. I greet you until my next talk and sincerely wish you steadfastness and success.

CSO: 4640/107

INTERNATIONAL

VOA PLANS TO SET UP STATION IN SRI LANKA CRITICIZED

LD261332 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 25 Jan 84

[From "The World Today" program; talk by political observer Eduard Mnatsakarov against backdrop of map of Sri Lanka]

[Text] A noteworthy report has arrived from Colombo, the capital of Sri Lanka. Only very recently the U.S. Government announced with great pomp and ceremony that it would grant American aid to this country. But what does this aid to Sri Lanka consist of in reality? It has now become public knowledge that an agreement was reached between Washington and Colombo on the return there of the notorious U.S. Peace Corps. Just 20 years ago this corps was banished from the island for espionage and subversive activity; now the corps has returned. Another thing--it has become known that the Sri Lankan Government has consented to the United States' setting up a new subversive Voice of America radio station not far from Colombo. An agreement on building the station was concluded during the visit to Colombo by U.S. General Walters, who is a high-ranking CIA official. As Indian political circles believe, the main target for the hostile radio propaganda will be India, whose independent internal and foreign policy course has been irritating Reagan and his administration for a long time now.

CSO: 1807/119

INTERNATIONAL

JOURNALS PUBLISH TEXT OF MADRID CONFERENCE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT

[Editorial Report] Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian publishes in issue No 39, 23 September 1983 on pages 39-48 a 12,800-word "supplement": "Concluding Document of the 1980 Madrid Meeting of Representatives of the States-Participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Held on the Basis of the Provisions of the Final Act Relating to Further Steps after the Conference," including two appendices: "Declaration of the Chairman of the Seminar in Venice on Economic, Scientific and Cultural Cooperation in the Mediterranean in the Framework of the Results of the Conference of Experts in Valletta" on pages 47-48 and "Declaration of the Chairman of the Conference of Experts in Bern on Contacts between People" on page 48. Moscow MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 11, November 1983 publishes on pages 146-160 the same document and appendices.

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ZHURNALIST CARRIES REPORT ON ANALYSIS OF REAGAN'S HANDWRITING

[Editorial Report] Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 1, January 1984 (signed to press 20 December 1983) page 61 carries a 75-word report on an item appearing in the British newspaper DAILY MIRROR. The MIRROR reportedly found a brochure published in the United States in 1970 called "Handwriting Tells." The brochure carried a sample of Reagan's handwriting which was analyzed as follows: "This handwriting belongs to a provincial person or more exactly to a youth from a small town who confuses issues and avoids change because change frightens him." ZHURNALIST gave the item the title "Was the Graphologist Mistaken?"

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CSO: 1830/274

NATIONAL

SHAKHNAZAROV REVIEWS SECOND EDITION OF ANDROPOV'S WORKS

Moscow NOVYY MIR in Russian No 11, Nov 83 (signed to press 19 Oct 83)
pp 191-200

[Review by Georgiy Shakhnazarov, doctor of juridical sciences, of book "Yu. V. Andropov. Selected Speeches and Articles", 2d edition, Politizdat, Moscow, 1983, 320 pages]

[Text] The book¹ includes works which were published over a period of 40 years. It reflects both the rich life which has been lived by its author and the movement of our party's theoretical thought at all of the basic stages of its postwar development. The reader will find in it vivid articles on current affairs by a young communist who during the war years headed the Komsomol organization in Soviet Kareliya, addresses made before voters, workers, students, and representatives of the Soviet intelligentsia, reports devoted to Lenin anniversaries, the 60th anniversary of the USSR, and the centenary of F. E. Dzerzhinskiy's birth, speeches at the plenums of the CPSU CC and at various meetings and international conferences, and replies to questions from correspondents of the Soviet and foreign press.

A mere list of the questions touched upon in the book provides an idea of the great breadth and scope of the CPSU's activities in leading Soviet society and defending the interests of socialism on the international arena. It contains a profound treatment of the diverse problems of the continuing formation of new social relations, of the progress of the industry, agriculture, and other branches of the Soviet economy, of raising the standard of living of our people, improving socialist democracy, the communist education of the workers, the ideological struggle with our class enemy, the defense of the security of our homeland, the development of cooperation with the socialist countries, and the struggle for detente and peaceful coexistence and for peace and progress on our planet. In their totality the materials of the collection provide clear answers to the following questions: at what stage of their historical ascent toward their communist goals are our party and country; what has to be done in the forthcoming period; how are the difficult and responsible tasks facing us to be dealt with?

The answers to the questions which are on the mind of every Soviet person are formulated in the most general and graphic manner in the speech by Yu. V. Andropov at the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU CC. This speech is of a

program character in the direct sense of the word since it reveals the basic direction of the work on the new edition of the CPSU Program which is supposed to be presented to our next, 26th Party Congress. As in a number of other of his recent addresses which are included in the book, attention is concentrated in it above all on unsolved problems, and on the necessity for making full use of the advantages of developed socialism and of the mighty production and intellectual potential which has been created during the years of Soviet power. This, it can be said, is the super-task of the present day toward whose accomplishment the party is directing the Soviet people.

In becoming acquainted with the materials of the collection one cannot fail to turn one's attention to the fact that its leit motif is the importance of theory for a correct choice of the paths for developing social practice, and for determining the means and methods for solving the problems which arise during the course of socialist and communist construction. Recalling the words of F. Engels that "from the time that it became a science socialism has demanded that it be treated as a science--that is, that it be studied,"² Yu. V. Andropov emphasizes that Leninism consists of unremitting creative work, of an analysis and generalization of social changes, and of a continual self-renewal of revolutionary theory under the influence of revolutionary practice. "Only people who have not mastered this truth are capable of refusing the present generation of revolutionaries the right to independently think, and frighten everybody who attempts to say a new word in the theory of Marxism-Leninism with the scarecrow of revisionism."³

It is impossible to overestimate the importance of this approach. Our party and country owe all of the successes which have been achieved during the 60 years since October 1917 to their fidelity to the ideas of the Marxist-Leninist teaching and to its creative development and application. In exactly the same way, it can be said with every justification that the failures which have befallen the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have been to a large extent a consequence of forgetting the various principles of the science of communism.

Despite the great importance of the natural sciences, especially during the age of the scientific and technological revolution, it is impossible not to see that today successful forward movement to new levels of social progress depends to a decisive extent precisely upon the creative development and skillful application of the social sciences. Society can suffer tremendous losses from invalid solutions in the field of economics or of the political and legal system. Moreover, the very practical introduction of the achievements of the natural sciences requires an efficient organization of production, the correct choice of goals, a precise determination of social needs, and the creation of the appropriate stimuli; that is, everything that is the tasks of political economy, the theory of state and law, sociology, psychology, and the other social disciplines. This is why the CPSU devotes enormous attention to the comprehensive Marxist-Leninist education of cadres, seeing this as an indispensable condition for the success of all of our work.

The acquisition of scientific knowledge, however, is only half the job. It is especially important to know how to apply this knowledge in practice. This is relatively simple if it is a matter, let us say, of the concrete

categories of economic science. But it is much more difficult when what is involved are the fundamental concepts of materialist dialectics. It has to be confessed that we are far from always able to properly evaluate their applied significance and to make a direct connection between them and the practical tasks of the given moment. In this connection it is especially valuable that we are able to find in the works of Yu. V. Andropov a masterful application of general philosophical and political ideas to a search for correct practical solutions. In analyzing the various issues of domestic and international life, the author is constantly directing attention to the dialectics of social phenomena and to the contradictory nature of social processes. And, in accordance with Marxist-Leninist methodology, he takes note of the necessity not only for seeking ways to overcome these contradictions, but also for making use of the potential which is contained in them for the purpose of moving to higher levels of development.

With this is connected the following very important question. A sober and objective evaluation of an existing situation and a profound and comprehensive analysis of it is a fundamental condition for the successful application of various scientific ideas. The slightest imprecision in this evaluation is capable of turning into negative consequences of a major order. It would probably not be an exaggeration to say that most of the subjective errors which take place during the course of socialist construction are connected with a running too far ahead, and with advancing tasks for which the necessary material and spiritual preconditions have not yet taken shape. And this is understandable: people, movements, and political organizations always strive to hasten the arrival of the goal by which they are inspired, to speed up the movement toward it. But, alas, in practice even good intentions, as is known, can lead to negative results.

"To see our society in its real dynamics, with all of its possibilities and needs--this is what is now required."⁴ Taking note of the fact that certain theses of the CPSU Program have not fully withstood the test of time since they contained elements of isolation from reality, of running too far ahead of reality, and of unwarranted detailization, Yu. V. Andropov emphasizes the necessity for providing the new edition of the Program with a realistic analysis of the existing situation and with clear orientation points for the future which will connect life experience with the final goals of the Communist Party.

In giving precisely this kind of realistic evaluation of the state of Soviet society the author shows that we are at the very beginning of the stage of developed socialism. And, consequently, the forthcoming period which will occupy a long time has to be a period of the planned and comprehensive improvement of developed socialism. This is not simply a statement of fact, but a highly important initial premise for determining the future perspective for all of the directions of our country's economic, social, and political development. From this follows the conclusion regarding the necessity for strictly observing the economic laws of socialism and, in the first place, the law of distribution according to labor. Any attempts to willfully exceed the level of social equality which is possible under socialist conditions, to speed up the leveling process, to run too far ahead toward communist forms of distribution without an exact calculation of the labor contribution of each

individual to the creation of material and spiritual goods can and does engender undesirable phenomena.

From the evaluation of the stage at which Soviet society now finds itself it follows that it is necessary to tighten up all of the spheres of social activity and to adapt them to the new conditions. We are speaking about inevitable profound qualitative changes in the productive forces and in production relations, in the consciousness of people, and in all of the forms of social life; that is, both in the base of society and in its superstructure.

A gigantic production potential has been created in our country, skilled and experienced cadres of workers, specialists, and economic leaders have developed in it, and our science which occupies advanced positions in many key directions has received a powerful development. It is now a matter of making use of all of these potentialities for the rapid growth of the productivity of social labor and, on this basis, of sharply raising the standard of living of the people.

General theoretical conclusions lead to the posing of specific tasks. Among the most important of them is the strengthening of planning, production, and labor discipline. But the essence of the matter is how to interpret this concept. In everyday consciousness the concept of discipline is frequently reduced to its simplest and most elementary demand--observance of the daily work schedule. This is without question a serious demand, but it is by no means the only one. What sense does it make for people to arrive at their jobs precisely on time if they then stand around idle for several hours at a time because the raw materials and materials delivery schedule is violated, or because they are distracted during the course of the work day by all kinds of meetings and conferences? What sense does it make if a person does not leave his work place for a single minute, but produces poor quality defective output? What is the sense if absenteeism is not permitted at an enterprise, but planning assignments are not fulfilled and designing thought is in a state of stagnation? Finally, what is the sense in fulfilling and even overfulfilling planning assignments if the plans themselves are made up incompetently, do not take account of the contemporary requirements and possibilities of a labor collective, and do not aim it in the direction of comprehensive technological progress?

"...the essence of socialist discipline," Yu. V. Andropov has observed in a speech to party veterans, "is complete output from everyone at his work place. Of course, it is more difficult to achieve this kind of situation than to catch late-comers at the entrance gate. But it is precisely here that we have what is chief and most important. A great deal here depends, of course, upon well-organized ideological and political and educational work. But this work must without fail be based on a modern organization of labor, the judicious disposition of people, efficient material and technical support, and the perfecting of the diverse forms and means of moral and material stimulation. In a word, only...a combination of spiritual, material, and organizational factors can produce a high standard of labor--the most reliable guarantee of order and discipline in production."5

Thus, discipline in its widest sense--production standards and labor productivity--connects here both with the complex of organizational and economic measures and with the tasks of cultivating a communist consciousness. A high economic effect can only be obtained as a result of a conscious and conscientious attitude on the part of people toward their work, and the latter depends to an enormous extent upon a harmonious combination of the interests of the individual and the collective and of the individual and of society. One of the most important tasks of improving our economic mechanism, the author emphasizes, consists in ensuring a precise account of the interests and needs of our various social groups, of achieving their optimal combination with the general public interests, and of utilizing them, in this way, as the motive force for the Soviet economy.

Of course, when we talk of interests we have in mind not only material interests, important as they are in and of themselves. Man does not live by bread alone--this folk wisdom is especially important in application to Soviet people who have been educated by the party in the spirit of an active attitude toward reality, and who see in their labor not only a source for the means of their existence, but also a contribution to the great enterprise of our party and people--the construction of communism. This is why the tasks of economic progress are being accomplished by our party in inseparable unity with the activation of the ideological life of our society. This year's July Plenum of the CPSU CC, the speech at it by Yu. V. Andropov, the report there by K. U. Chernenko, and the decisions of the Central Committee provide clear orientation markers for the workers of the ideological front and oblige them to evaluate the effectiveness of all of their work in these fields on the basis of its practical yields in the education of the new man, the development of the initiative of the workers, and the creation of an atmosphere of creative ardor and searching without which the accomplishment of the various tasks which face our country would be impossible. This applies in equal measure to our political education and propaganda, our literature and art, and, of course, to our science from which profound research and well-substantiated practical recommendations are expected.

No less importance than educational work is being taken on under present conditions by the political activeness of the workers, by their direct and vital participation in the affairs of their labor collective, rayon, oblast, republic, and of the entire Soviet state.

Enormous attention is devoted in the collection to the issues of democracy. And this is understandable: democracy is not only one of the goals of socialism, but it is also a powerful means for the development of public initiative and for forward movement in all of the areas of the life of our society. Socialism is democratic in its very nature, Yu. V. Andropov emphasizes, for it cannot exist and develop without involving the many millions of working masses in active creative political work and in the administration of society and of the state.

Recently socialist democracy in our country has received a further comprehensive development. The adoption in 1977 of the USSR Constitution--the Basic Law of the Soviet state--was a very important event in this respect. The social and economic rights and the political freedoms of our citizens have

been expanded and have acquired new guarantees. Many new legislative acts have been adopted which ensure an increased role for the Soviets of People's Deputies, public organizations, and labor collectives, a strengthening of socialist legality, and greater people's control. It has to be emphasized that in his approach to the questions connected with improving the political system of socialism in the USSR the author is faithful to the principle of strict realism. "We do not idealize that which has been done and is being done in our country in this field. Soviet democracy has had, has, and, one must believe, will continue to have difficulties of growth which are determined by the material potentialities of our society, by the level of the consciousness of its masses, and by their political culture, and also by the fact that our society is not developing under hothouse conditions and not in isolation from a world which is hostile to us, but under the cold winds of a 'psychological war' which has been unleashed by imperialism. The perfecting of our democracy requires the elimination of bureaucratic 'over-organization' and formalism--of everything that deadens and undermines the initiative of the masses and fetters the creative thought and vitality of the workers. We have struggled against such phenomena and we shall continue to struggle against them with even greater energy and persistence."6

Attention is being directed here to one of the most important shortcomings which manifests itself in practice. This is formalism. The gap between word and deed is especially dangerous when the external expression that everything is completely all right is created. Officials who have become accustomed to act in a formal manner never encroach in words on compliance with the various principles of democracy. On the contrary, certain officials are prepared to utter beautiful speeches on this accord, and to write up reports on how many meetings and conferences have been held, on the number of workers' proposals which have been adopted for consideration, on how many replies have been made to letters, and so forth. But behind all of this there is frequently emptiness and a mere movement of air. And it is understandable that this kind of practice gives rise to apathy in people and a lack of desire to participate in public life and to demonstrate initiative. Unfortunately, this is not an abstract picture. As a result of questionnaires which have been conducted at a number of enterprises it has been established that a section of their workers show passivity and an indifference to public life precisely because they do not believe in the correspondence between words and deeds. A person addresses a meeting once or twice, and if he sees that nothing changes, he will get disgusted and, as they say, retreat into personal life. This is why there is fundamental importance in the line of the November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums of the CPSU CC aimed at a resolute eradication of formalism, a comprehensive development of the activeness of Soviet people and of criticism and self-criticism, a consideration of public opinion, and an expansion of publicity. "We must declare a real war against the kind of practice in which our democratic norms and enactments are not reinforced by deeds.... It is of exceptional importance to see to it that words never diverge from deeds, and that the essence of a deed is not substituted for by a form. This, if you wish, is one of the most important reserves for perfecting our socialist democracy in all of the elements of state and public life."7

The question of the fate of socialist statehood arises in connection with the problems of the development of the political system of socialism. Here also

it is impermissible to run too far ahead; it is essential to have a precise placement of temporal boundary marks. V. I. Lenin repeatedly emphasized that it is necessary to treat the words "communism" and "communist" with extreme caution. The misuse of them can only lead to an inflation of these highly important concepts for us. At the present stage of development it is still early to speak about the introduction of communist public self-administration which is only possible under the conditions of full communism when an abundance of material goods will be ensured and the highest level of the consciousness of people attained.

At the same time, it is important to have a clear view of the direction of the development of the political system and of the dominant tendency here. Dialectically examining this question, Yu. V. Andropov emphasizes that the idea of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, concerning the people which does not know any other power over itself other than the power of its own association manifests itself in the activities of the soviets, the work of the trade unions and other public organizations, in the life of our labor collectives, and in the development of the entire political system of our society. "And it is not at all a matter of seeking out its differences from the ideal of communist self-administration--by virtue of the historical distance which separates us from the second phase of communism quite a few such differences could be pointed out. Much more important is something else, namely, the fact that this system is functioning and perfecting itself, while finding ever new forms and methods for the development of democracy and for the expansion of the proprietary rights and possibilities of the working man in production and in the whole of public political practice--from deputies' commissions and people's control to permanently operating production conferences. It is this which is the genuine socialist self-administration of the people which has been developing during the course of the construction of communism."8

The activization of all of the elements of our political system, and the preparation and carrying out of readied qualitative changes in the base and superstructure place major tasks before the CPSU as the directing force of our Soviet society and state. In order to successfully cope with them, Yu. V. Andropov emphasizes, the party has to constantly improve the forms and methods of its own work. This involves a further development of intra-party democracy, the increasing of the creative activeness and initiative of communists, a correct distribution of the functions of party and state agencies, and a strengthening of the ties between party organizations and the masses of workers.

As is not difficult to see, the distinguishing characteristic of the author's approach to the problems of the theory and practice of the development of Soviet society is an endeavour to embrace them all in a complex. The progress of our economy is essential as a precondition for the accomplishment of all of our other tasks. This progress is impossible to achieve without organizational and educational work and the comprehensive development of the political activeness of Soviet people. All of these directions are connected and find a common denominator in the development of initiative which is capable of bringing about our country's emergence to new frontiers of social, economic, and scientific and technological progress. Here everything is

inseparably united together, and permeated by a common scientific idea and by a concern for the good of our people and of every Soviet person and for increasing the might of our socialist homeland.

And this, of course, is not only of domestic significance, beginning with the 1930's, at a time when the Soviet Union was only just beginning to stand on its own legs, the example of socialism in the field of the organization of public education and public health care, of providing universal employment and a system of social insurance, and in many other directions exercised an enormous influence on the struggle of workers for their rights in the capitalist countries. And there can be no doubt that the utilization of all of the potentialities which are set in developed socialist society will not only bring about a rise in the standard of living and quality of life of our people, but will also exercise an influence upon the entire course of the world revolutionary process.

International politics have always occupied an important place in the work of the CPSU and of its Central Committee. This is explained not only by the fact that our party, faithful to Lenin's behests, has always been a party of internationalists, and has regarded it as its duty to provide thorough support to the revolutionary workers' movement and to the peoples struggling for their national and social liberation. There are profound objective reasons which determine the constantly growing importance of the international factor. They are connected with the very rapid process of the internationalization of the economic and entire social life of mankind which had already been pointed out by Lenin. Under present-day conditions, as never before in the past, the situation of every individual country and its development depend upon the course of events on the world arena. And this general rule is especially true when we are speaking about the Soviet Union with its gigantic volume of international relations, its influence and authority in world affairs, and its responsibility for the fate of peace and the cause of socialism.

The strengthening of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries, and promoting the consolidation and the increased might of the world socialist system has been and continues to be in the forefront for the CPSU and the Soviet state. There arises in this connection a complex of economic and political tasks whose accomplishment requires a reliable scientific substantiation from the positions of Marxism-Leninism. We find fundamentally important thoughts on this matter in Yu. V. Andropov's collection.

Lenin's theory of the nationalities question is the point of departure for the solution by Marxists of the diverse problems connected with international relations. The CPSU has organized its nationalities policy in accordance with it and this has led to remarkable results. In place of the former Russian Empire where there existed all kinds of national oppression and lack of rights and enmities and estrangements between different nations, there has developed a socialist state in which nations enjoy complete equal rights, one in which their friendship has been strengthened and a new historical community of people has taken shape--the Soviet people. The development of nations and their coming together--such are the two fundamental ideas of

Lenin's theory which have been tested not only in the USSR, but also in Czechoslovakia and in other socialist countries.

In his report, "Sixty Years of the USSR," Yu. V. Andropov notes that while it gives its due to the achievements in this very important direction of socialist and communist construction, the party at the same time by no means believes that all of the tasks here have been solved once and for all. It is not only that the process of the coming together of the Soviet nations has to be further deepened and developed. It is also a matter of the fact that any slackening of attention to the issues of national relations can be fraught with negative consequences. In order for the concrete issues which arise in the sphere of inter-national relations to be seen and resolved punctually it is necessary to have a well-thought-out Leninist nationalities policy. The report provides a detailed characterization of the measures which can be carried out in this connection in economics, in the social and cultural sphere, and in the field of ideological and educational work.

"Our experience," V. I. Lenin stated, "has created in us the unbending conviction that only an enormous attentiveness to the interests of the different nations eliminates the soil for conflicts, eliminates mutual distrust, and eliminates the danger of all kinds of intrigues, and creates that trust, especially among workers and peasants who speak different languages, without which neither peaceful relations between peoples nor any kind of successful development of everything that is valuable in contemporary civilization would be at all possible."⁹ This characterization of Lenin's is without doubt applicable to relations between nations both within a country and on the international arena.

At the same time, it is entirely clear that the formation of a new type of international relations possesses fundamental distinctive characteristics compared to the construction of a multi-national socialist country. We are speaking here about relations between sovereign states and sovereign parties which are responsible above all to their own peoples.

From this there follow a number of important conclusions the forgetting of which is capable of leading to unnecessary complications and frictions. A genuinely internationalist policy demands a mandatory consideration not only of the common interests of the socialist states, but also of the needs and possibilities of each of them. As Yu. V. Andropov observes, the system of relations in the world socialist commonwealth has to ensure a practical unity of actions and the coordination of policies in resolving the basic issues of the present day, and, at the same time, it has to leave definite room for policies aimed at providing for the specific interests of each country.

At the present time the construction of the new type of international relations has attained a high level. A strong material base has been created for it in the form of the system of the socialist international division of labor. A large amount of experience in coordinating actions has been built up in the defense of socialist gains, in the struggle for peace, and in providing help to the liberation movement. A wide scope has been obtained by cultural relations, and by cooperation in the field of ideology. Collective organizations of our fraternal countries--the Council for Mutual Economic

Assistance and the Warsaw Pact Organization--have taken shape and have accumulated valuable experience. But there exists the possibility and the need for advancing to a higher level of interaction and cooperation between our forces in the interests of each fraternal country and of the entire socialist commonwealth.

While analyzing the paths of development of the world socialist system, Yu. V. Andropov points out the problems which arise during the course of this historical process. In a number of cases they have their sources in the past and are connected with differences in levels of economic development, which creates difficulties for the process of docking the economies of the fraternal countries, and requires the permission of the internationalist assistance by some to others. Difficulties can also be engendered by such a legacy from the past as a national distrust which has been assiduously inculcated by the exploiting classes and has taken root in the consciousness of some people.

Difficult problems may also be engendered by positive processes. Thus, the flourishing of the national economies and cultures of the fraternal countries, the strengthening of their sovereignty and independence, and the growth of their prestige has naturally been giving rise to a growth of national pride. However, on the same soil on which national feelings and patriotism grow the author notes that there may under certain conditions also appear disfigured shoots in the form of a nationalism which subordinates to itself all of the other interests of a nation, interests which, moreover, are narrowly and incorrectly understood, and leads to a nation's isolation and to its setting itself in opposition to other peoples. This tendency is dangerous, but it is surmountable if a consistent struggle is waged against it. It is surmountable because the common nature of their social systems and ideological aspirations, and their interest in mutual cooperation create the objective preconditions for the ever closer coming together and solidarity of the peoples which have taken the path of socialist development.

Various contradictions arise in the diverse practice of cooperation among the socialist countries, and it is essential that the correct forms and methods of resolving them be employed. Any disagreements can in the final analysis be eliminated if the center stage is occupied by a genuinely internationalist approach, a concern for common interests, and a consideration of the specific needs of each fraternal country. "In the field of relations between the socialist countries," the author emphasizes, "there has to be an especial pact, attentiveness, patient work, and comradely discussions. In individual cases it is necessary to allow time to do its work, and this will help to solve certain problems better than open polemics."¹⁰

It has to be noted that throughout the entire period of the development of the world socialist system imperialism has made attempts at direct encroachments upon the socialist system and has organized counter-revolutionary conspiracies, economic blockades, political boycotts, and ideological diversions. One of the favorite devices of the class enemies of socialism is the use of various provocational methods for the purpose of driving wedges in the socialist commonwealth, sowing dissension among the socialist countries, and setting them against the Soviet Union. The danger of such actions is all the greater since in our day the preservation of peace in the world depends to an

enormous extent upon the solidarity of the fraternal countries; it can be said with every justification that an increased threat of war is inseparably bound up with imperialism's subversive actions against the world socialist system.

These intrigues are being opposed by the fraternal parties by a firm line aimed at the strengthening and development of comprehensive cooperation among the socialist countries. New testimony to this can be seen in the decisions of the Prague conference of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee and of the conference of the party and state leaders of the socialist countries held in Moscow on 28 June of this year. As Yu. V. Andropov emphasizes, political interaction will develop with regard to the special characteristics of a situation, and also to the specific interests of the individual states. Our jointly defined common course will increasingly be a strong alloy of the opinions and positions of the fraternal countries.

Another very important topic which finds a wide reflection in Yu. V. Andropov's addresses is the topic of the struggle for peace. At the core of contemporary world development is the competition between two opposed sociopolitical systems--capitalism and socialism. Communists are convinced that the victory will go to socialism, that mankind's historical movement to this just system which was begun in October 1917 is inevitable. But, as every Soviet leader beginning with V. I. Lenin has emphasized, the dispute between the systems has to be resolved by means of peaceful competition, and not of armed conflict. This thesis takes on especial importance today when the concept of war no longer means cannon, tanks, and airplanes, but ballistic missiles and nuclear weapons. There is no way in which war can be permitted--this is the firm will of the Soviet people, and the CPSU CC General Secretary authoritatively expresses it in all of his addresses on this topic.

It is known that the entire militaristic policy of the United States and its NATO allies is based on the false myth regarding the intention of the USSR and the socialist countries to forcibly disseminate their system and impose it upon the entire world. In refuting these fantasies, the author repeatedly emphasizes in his work the impossibility of exporting revolution. Socialism grows only on the soil of the objective needs of a country's development. The choice of a social system is the sovereign right of the peoples. And it is to the same extent their sacred right to defend their choice against imperialist aggression, against attempts to export counter-revolution.

In various recent addresses and statements Yu. V. Andropov has put forward in the name of the Soviet leadership a number of proposals aimed at preventing a new round of the arms race and at lowering the level of military confrontation in Europe, and also between the Soviet Union and the United States. Our country's good will and its determination to do everything necessary to prevent a nuclear catastrophe are witnessed by the important new peace initiatives which were set forth in Yu. V. Andropov's discussion with American senators, and in his interview which was published by the newspaper PRAVDA.

The Soviet Union is sincerely striving for an agreement on the vitally important issues of limiting the arms race, but, it goes without saying, on a mutual basis and with regard to the legitimate interests of both sides. Our

people which endured the greatest sacrifices during World War II for the sake of the victory over fascism will never permit itself to be taken by surprise. This is why Soviet people unanimously approve the party's course of strengthening our defense capacity and our armed forces which are a reliable guarantee of our country's security and which are standing guard over peace.

If one were to attempt to find a brief definition of that which is reflected in the collection's diverse materials, the following could probably be said: We have here realism and innovation in the approach to all of the difficult problems of the development of our country and of the contemporary international situation. Our party and the Soviet people have traversed a long and worthy road, although this did not take place without errors and miscalculations. The possibility is now opening up before us of reaching new heights, of making the life of Soviet people even richer and more bountiful, and of demonstrating a good example to the entire world community. And the book about which we have been talking will serve as a reliable aid in the accomplishment of the responsible tasks which stand before us, and in the political orientation of Soviet people.

FOOTNOTES

1. Yu. V. Andropov, "Selected Speeches and Articles." 2d Edition, Moscow, Politizdat, 1983, 320 pages.
2. K. Marx and F. Engels, "Works," Vol 18, p 499.
3. Yu. V. Andropov, op. cit., p 39.
4. Ibid., p 245.
5. PRAVDA, 16 August 1983.
6. Yu. V. Andropov, op. cit., p 242.
7. Ibid., p 292.
8. Ibid., p 243.
9. V. I. Lenin, "Complete Works," Vol 45, p 240.
10. Yu. V. Andropov, op. cit., p 82.

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DEMIRCHYAN ADDRESSES PARTY PLENUM ON ECONOMIC QUESTIONS

GF052030 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 14 Jan 84 pp 1-4

[Text of speech by Karen Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, at the Central Committee plenum on 12 January]

[Text] Comrades: As it is known, the CPSU Central Committee plenum was held in December 1983 and the issues reviewed by it are of vital importance to the country.

The plenum totally approved the CPSU Central Committee Politburo activity in implementing the domestic and foreign policies adopted by the party's 26th congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) plenums.

Due to the intensified work of the Soviet people to fulfill the party's 26th congress resolutions, our motherland is confidently marching along the path of economic and social progress. The constant adherence to the course of improving socialist management in accordance with November plenum instructions and the enhancing of discipline, the providing of incentives, and the accepting of responsibilities by cadres, has achieved positive results.

The plenum unanimously approved and defended the assessments and conclusions mentioned in the speech of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, regarding the basic directions for the further development of the national economy. The text of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's speech is a most political document, which vividly expresses the socioeconomic policy of the party and Soviet Government in the current phase.

The USSR socioeconomic development plan for the fourth year of the 11th 5-Year Plan period, which was approved by the Central Committee plenum and endorsed by the USSR Supreme Soviet session, corresponds to the party's mainline and serves the Soviet people's vital interests. It is aimed at furthering the dynamic development, the increase of public production, and the growth of the people's welfare, and it projects all that is necessary to preserve the defense capability of the country on an appropriate level.

Through the fulfillment of the decisions of the party's congress and that of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) plenums, the republic's communists and all the workers taken as a whole are successfully fulfilling the set economic and political tasks. They withstood a serious

test in 1983. Let us remember how difficult the past winter was. The pace of industrial output growth slowed down, livestock production decreased, and construction work and extraction of nonmineral substances came to a standstill.

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, and the party gorkoms and raykoms adopted and implemented a series of measures to overcome the resulting difficulties and keep the losses to the minimum. The party organizations proficiently used labor and political inspiration which promoted the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum resolutions and directed workers' efforts toward implementing the measures and fulfilling the tasks, plans, and socialist obligations of the republic.

Labor discipline and law and order were consolidated. The demands put on cadres were increased. It was necessary to impose maximum organization, doubling the work efforts.

All this corrected the situation in April and May, normalized and stabilized the industrial branches' work, and created conditions to conclude the year in such a way that the 3-year industrial results surpassed the 5-year plan targets.

Today, we are able to say that we have achieved the target. This year's plan of the 5-year plan period has been fulfilled and overfulfilled. A 102-103 percent fulfillment of commodities output plan targets has been achieved by our industrial workers (the overall plan has been fulfilled by 102.2 percent). The industrial output volume has grown 5.2 percent, while the sum for 3 years is 17.1 percent as compared to the 15 percent growth projected by the 5-year plan. Labor productivity has increased 2.7 percent.

The rural workers overcame the winter difficulties and were also obliged to confront the delayed abundant fall rains and the fierce hailstorms. The losses suffered by various types of crops, particularly grapes, were great. It was necessary to carry out large-scale resowing and transplanting programs. The care of crops was intensified. The crop harvest work was carried out in the best agro-technical periods.

And today we note with satisfaction that the agricultural workers have fulfilled the plan targets and socialist obligations in all basic types of agriculture. For the first time, 113,100 tons of meat 317,900 tons of milk, and 358.2 million eggs were purchased. Over 2.5 million tons of coarse and succulent fodder were procured, and that is the second highest record achieved in fodder production. A total of 125,400 tons of fruit, 306,200 tons of vegetables, 143,900 tons of sugarbeets, 102,500 tons of potatoes, and 64,100 tons of grain were sold to the state.

Our construction workers have considerably improved the indicators of their work. The contract work plans have been overfulfilled and their volume reached 5.3 percent. On the basis of state capital investments a 12-percent increase in fixed capital was commissioned over that of 1982. A total of 806,400 square meters of residential housing has been commissioned (the plan has been fulfilled

by 101.1 percent). The plans for commissioning schools, preschool establishments, hospitals and polyclinics have been fulfilled and overfulfilled. Capacities have been put into operation in many industrial enterprises, sovkhozes and kolkhozes, in transport, and so forth.

Positive results were achieved by the transport, communications, and consumers services. Workers in these sectors are fulfilling the plan targets in a stable way. Our science, literary and art workers are also working productively.

Last year's achieved successes are indisputable, said Comrade K. S. Demirchyan. However, comrades, there were many mistakes and serious shortcomings in our work. What we have achieved does not yet fully correspond to our ever-widening capabilities.

Through the revised CPSU Central Committee December Plenum results and the tasks of the republic's party organization today in light of the assessments and conclusions mentioned in Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's speech, and the criticism of the achieved results, we must decide on the best ways and means to improve work to fulfill the party's new and high demands regarding economic and cultural construction and furthering party work.

The past year showed that the course adopted by the November (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum was justified. The enhancement of organization and law and order in all our life activity sectors; the strengthening of state, plan, and labor discipline, and constant improvement of work style and method, achieved results. Our cadres made correct conclusions from the plenum resolution and restructured their work. However, not all did this. There are also those who consider the tasks as a temporary campaign and adopt a waiting stance.

Today it is necessary to stress once again that the strengthening of organization and law and order in everything, intensifying the economy, the raising of economic and work efficiency, the acceleration of scientific technological progress, the improvement of output quality, the economization of all types of resources, the wise use of production technology and scientific potential, and the improvement of management and style and method of work are permanent and constant tasks.

The December Plenum once again outlined the importance of those tasks and urged all the party organizations and committees, and soviet and economic organs to fulfill them without deviation.

The establishment and solution of new, more complicated tasks needs a constant struggle to overcome inertia everywhere and to eliminate old work methods, and the waging of an active fight against mismanagement, irresponsibility and petrification. Thus, the cadres of all circles and standards are obliged to adapt their work style and methods--the sooner the better--to those tasks, critically assess the results of their activities, and feel responsible for the fulfillment of all plans.

At the December (1983) Plenum of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, where the 1984 socioeconomic plan and budget of the republic were reviewed, many examples of insufficient work, mismanagement, and violation of state plan discipline were given. It was said at the plenum and we consider it necessary

to reiterate that we must always reveal our work shortcomings with confidence. We have nothing to hide from anybody. The better we know these shortcomings the more easily we can overcome them. The critical assessment of our achievements should always be the norm of our lives. Nobody knows our shortcomings better than we do and nobody is more interested in their elimination.

Is it possible to accept a situation in which our plans and the socialist obligations are not fulfilled by a total range of industrial enterprises, construction, transport and other organizations, collective farms and sovkhozes and individual branches? A total of 41 industrial enterprises and associations, or 7.4 percent of their total number, have not fulfilled the commodities output plan for 1983 and 36 of them have not fulfilled the sales plans. The plan of labor productivity growth has not been fulfilled by 95 associations and enterprises.

The contract work plans were not fulfilled by the Ministry of Industrial construction, "Haydranshin," "Haytunelshin," "Haykunmedshin," and other construction organizations.

Eleven rayons have not fulfilled the vegetable procurement plan targets, 4 rayons have not fulfilled the target for potatoes, 9 rayons have not fulfilled the target for fruit, and 4 rayons have not fulfilled the target for milk. A total of 15 rayons have allowed a reduction of milk procurement volume in comparison with 1982. A great number of farms have not fulfilled the plan targets.

Is it possible to accept the situation that many enterprises and organizations and even ministries are not fulfilling the established plans?

What does this imply? First of all, it implies a low level of planning and state discipline.

A range of ministries and administrations and many of our enterprises, according to the 3-year results, have not achieved the targets projected by the 5-year plan for the pace of their industrial output volume growth and, in this regard, they have also planned production volumes for 1984 that do not close the gap. In this way the Light Industry Ministry in its 3-year results lags 3.6 percent behind the growth pace projected by the 5-year plan. The 1984 plan does not close the gap; it deepens it. The Ministry of Construction Materials Industry, which lags by 3 percent behind the growth pace projected by the 5-year plan, does not plan any compensation. The overall 4 years of lagging behind are not being overcome by the Ministries of Fruit and Vegetable Industry and Industrial Construction.

Is there a need to say, comrades, that such a practice is totally impermissible?

How can this be explained? First of all, it can be explained by the insufficient sense of responsibility of the leaders of the said ministries and also by the limited demands made by the State Planning Committee, the government, and the Central Committee. An impression is created that Comrades A. Gevorkyan, L. Gazaryan, R. Sukhudyen, and E. Avakyan have relieved themselves of their duties and have reserved the right of not fulfilling the 5-year plan. And instead of directing these comrades, the government and the State Planning Committee are welcoming them.

Similar behavior is displayed by directors of a number of all-union associations and enterprises.

The plenum should condemn such behavior and urge all our economic workers to take the most active means to secure the undeviated total fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets.

In Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's speech particular attention has been paid to the strict necessity of fulfilling the standard obligations for the delivery of goods. During the recent period considerable work has been carried out in our republic in this regard. It seems that some progress has been made, but that the principle problem has not been fully solved. There are a couple of dozen associations and enterprises which are not securing the total fulfillment of the delivery plans. The delivery discipline does not depend on the enterprises alone. Herein equal responsibility should be shouldered and the work improved by the material and technical deliveries and transport organs and also by all those management circles which are called on to secure the uninterrupted and rhythmic delivery of goods.

All this once again proves that the constant strengthening of state and plan discipline is one of our most important tasks and should always be the focus of attention of the party organizations and committees.

In order to create a real basis for the fulfillment of the 5-year plan for industrial output volume growth, the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum held December 1983 considered it necessary to set the task of overfulfilling the 1984 commodities output plan by 2-3 percent and the annual plan by 102-103 percent. This is our target and this is our party's task in industry.

The primary condition for the achievement of those denominators this year is clear work organization, starting with the production departments, factories and associations and ending with the ministries, administrations, and all republican organs. In each branch and work collective it should be clear through what ways and methods the socialist obligations will be fulfilled, and the plan targets for the economization of all types of substances, raw materials, and energy, the growth of labor productivity, the production of public consumers goods, and the elevation of output quality, should be achieved.

One of the most important tasks toward which we should direct our efforts is the efficiency of output and primarily the elevation of labor productivity.

We have done much to solve that vital problem. However, unfortunately, there are many enterprises in the republic (their number was mentioned above) for which the labor productivity enhancement remains the same. There are enterprises which have permitted a decrease in the achieved labor productivity standard. In a number of enterprises an impermissible relation has been created between labor productivity and the pace of wage growth. In order to secure progress we must always endeavor for the primary growth of labor productivity. That is an objective law of economic development and should never be forgotten.

The task is to secure stable labor productivity growth on the basis of acceleration of scientific technology progress, improvement of production and work organization, and elevation of worker qualifications. Unfortunately, the leaders of many enterprises, ministries, and departments are not engaging in the solution of that problem as is necessary.

According to the 9-month results of 1983 a total of 19 light industry ministry enterprises have allowed the average wages to surpass labor productivity growth. A similar situation has been created in eight food industry ministry enterprises, four local industry ministry enterprises, and a number of all-union industrial enterprises.

The republic's Council of Ministers and the party committees should increase the demands on the leaders of ministries and enterprises and correct this situation. The labor productivity growth indicator should be one of the most decisive factors in each enterprise and work collective during the assessment of activities.

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum approved the proposal made by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov that the concrete task of the party, trade union organizations, and work collectives should be the achievement of a 1-percent increase in labor productivity and an additional 0.5 percent cost decrease in the production cost of output.

At the same time it is clear that an additional growth of labor productivity and decrease of prime costs should be achieved on an intensive basis.

A lot can be achieved separately through the improvement of work organization and particularly by means of brigade contract. An improvement in defining labor norms is also a great reserve for the acceleration of labor productivity growth.

We must actively initiate the rational use of material resources. Life in itself directs us to an economizing attitude toward fuel, metal and other material resources.

The rational use of resources should become the unreserved principle of our management.

However, is the situation like that? No, it is not. The losses of many enterprises and farms are great, the material and technical demands are often exaggerated, the implementation of material and energy saving techniques and technology is slow, and sometimes almost nothing is done in that regard. We have great saving reserves. However, the lack of appropriate law and order in that work, the shortcomings in defining norms, and loose supervision are creating means for extravagance, waste of resources, and various forms of exploitation.

Let us consider the consumption of gasoline at the motor transportation enterprises. The existence of extra registration and the serious mistakes in accounting are resulting in a waste of gasoline. It is no secret that

individual unkind drivers take advantage of that and sell the benzene to special car owners, thus converting our transport enterprises to donors of free benzene. Or, what about the evidence of purchases taking place near the enterprises, which indicates that materials, spare parts, and other objects are being taken?

Measures should be established and implemented in all ministries, departments, and each enterprise and farm to cut down the raw materials, substances, fuel, and energy consumption. Active measures should be taken to improve the norms of consumption and the accounting work and to strengthen the preservation of socialist ownership. It is necessary to organize the fulfillment and acceptance of socialist obligations in that regard in every location; open special economy accounts for enterprises, construction projects, sovkhozes and all organizations, and actively encourage those who achieve higher results.

Our administrative organs should take the most active measure to halt all types of transgressions of popular interests and to unmask and strictly punish the individuals who engage in the waste of these interests.

It is necessary to continue the search for new reserves for the efficiency of national economy.

In his speech Comrade Yu. V. Andropov invited the attention of party organizations to the necessity of raising the shift index of equipment. There are vast reserves for growth of efficiency of production and labor productivity.

In this regard there are great tasks laid before the republic's industrial enterprises. We can see evidence of insufficient usage of equipment in that branch.

Regardless of the elevation of the shift index of equipment in the republic's machine building industry (in 1983 it was 1.32 as opposed to 1.30 in 1982), we have serious shortcomings in this work. A total of 64.6 percent of the researched number of machine construction enterprises have not achieved the planned standard of shift index. The shift index of computerized lathes and automated lines is low.

The planned standard of the shift index of equipment in basic production as a whole has not been secured by the electrical techniques, lathe building, chemical machinery building, equipment building, and light and food machinery building branches. A range of enterprises, including "Haykimmash" and "Byuregh" production associations, the tool and lathe building production associations of Charendzhavan, Artik vacuum electric stoves factory, Stepanavan electric equipment factory, and other enterprises have not only failed to secure the planned standard, but have also reduced that denominator in comparison with 1982.

We must pay great attention to the machine building problems because that is our prominent branch. About 30 percent of the overall industrial output volume is produced here. That is a high indicator. We are determined to expand its share in industry. Thus, the successes of our industry greatly depend on its good work. On the other hand, we must not forget that the problem of accelerating

scientific techniques progress should be solved on the basis of the radical improvement of prototype machine building. That means that in spite of fully fulfilling the targets for the development of that sector and parallel to the expansion of the capabilities, we should improve the work of machinery building branches and put the stress on the quality of the produced output and raising its technical standard. This demand that the party committees and organizations undertake with unique effort and responsibility the elevation of the qualification of all workers, laborers, engineers, and other production specialists.

Here, as in each production unit, the fusion of the conscientious and qualified work of highly qualified laborers and specialists with good production organization will guarantee the solution of the main problem--the elevation of the machine building standard--and thus create the means for the acceleration of scientific-technical progress.

You know well that over 80 percent of the industrial output volume growth in the republic has been achieved on the basis of restructuring and technical retooling of the enterprises. We must continue these actions. To put the stress on restructuring means raising the efficiency of national economy branches. Thus, along with the further creation of new production projects and their construction in the necessary locations, we should strengthen the reconstruction works of all national economy branches, accelerate their technical retooling so that they are equipped with first rate technological equipment, and increase labor productivity and the quality of output and labor.

The national economy should be equipped with highly productive technical equipment and for that we must produce such equipment. The machines and equipment produced by the republic's industry are used in the various branches of the country's national economy and if they are not highly efficient and are of poorer quality than the best of other equipment in the fatherland and overseas then they cannot help raise production efficiency. Herein lies our high responsibility and tasks.

The raising of output quality is one of the main current targets of our party and government. A lot has been done in this regard in the republic during recent years. High quality output is being produced by many of the republic's industrial associations and enterprises, whose positive work we have often lauded.

However, unfortunately there are many who do not undertake the necessary means to raise quality, and strictly preserve standard demands and technical conditions. They continue to produce and deliver to the consumers low quality goods which result in justifiable complaints and discontent among the purchasers. These goods become unmarketable, siphon off valuable resources and result in uncompensated losses of labor, material, energy and other resources.

Regardless of the fact that the quantity of state standard goods is increasing in overall industrial output volume and our republic ranks second in the country regarding that indicator, the work to increase production of the highest quality category output does not satisfy us. Due to the insufficient work of a number of ministries, departments and production associations and enterprises, the quantity of highest category quality outputs decreased in 1983. Moreover, due to

low quality, 48 product types have been deprived of the quality mark. It is unacceptable that the increase of the quantity of products of quality mark in the public consumer goods production sector is low. Serious criticism should be leveled at the fact that the volume of products with state quality mark remains insignificant in a range of enterprises. For example, in "Hayavto" production association quality production is only 0.2 percent of the overall volume; 1.5 percent in "Hayabaki" production association; 1.2 percent in Yerevan lathe factory; 2.5 percent in "Hastotsanormal" factory; 3 percent in Yerevan silk combine; 4.8 percent in the ceramic goods combine; 6.1 percent in Leninakan lathe factory; 4.2 percent in the bicycle factory; 4.6 percent at the Kirovakan fur factory; and 4.4 percent at the knitted-goods factory.

About 100 of the republic's enterprises and associations, whose output is subject to evaluation, including "Sevan" and "Hayverelagmekena" production associations, Yerevan cloth factory, Leninakan electric equipment factory, Lusakert locksmith factory, and a number of other enterprises do not produce any products which meet the state quality standards. All those enterprises are basically lagging because they are not fulfilling one of the party's basic demands: to raise the quality of the produced output and produce goods with high technical and economic standards corresponding to the standards of the best modern models.

Isn't it time for the party committees and organizations to raise these demands to the leaders of the enterprises on the question of improving output quality?

Our output, the machines and equipment prepared in the republic, and all types of products should be of such high quality that they are given preference over imported commodities. This is important not only in the economic but also in the political sense.

Speaking of this, we consider it necessary once again to outline the importance of producing consumer goods in necessary quantities and of high quality. Our duty and honorable work is to create a situation in which the market is filled with high quality public consumer goods and fully satisfies the demands of the purchasers.

It was particularly noted at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum that in the economy all our efforts are aimed at the elevation of the people's living standards. This is the main social and political aim of our plans. The successes achieved in this regard are indisputable. The welfare of the people is constantly growing and the service to the population is improving. However, the standard of the service sector does not correspond to the existing high demands and there are many unsolved problems, shortcomings and gaps.

The retail commodities turnover plan in the republic in 1983 has been fulfilled by 94.2 percent; in the state trade network by 95.1 percent; and in the consumer cooperatives network by 91.8 percent. Regardless of the 3.2 percent commodities turnover growth from 1982, over R171 million worth of goods less than the plan have been purchased in 1983.

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee finds that the underfulfillment of the plans are not only due to changes in the market but also mainly the low standard of work organization in the trade ministry and union of consumers societies and the insufficient fulfillment of their functions in administering and coordinating the trade organizations' activities.

There are serious shortcomings in the transport and distribution of goods in many trade organizations, and their timely delivery to purchasers is not being secured. Due to the lack of necessary supervision by the republic's trade ministry the wholesale bases are not promptly passing goods to the retail network, and this creates an artificial deficit of goods. During the later part of November, 51 percent of all commodities have been undelivered, and in the last 2 days' over 12 percent.

Apart from the insufficient organizational work of the trade organizations, one of the reasons for the underfulfillment of the retail goods turnover plan is that the disparity between the population's demand and the assortment and quality of many goods is being maintained and in many cases growing.

Over 900 types of public consumer goods are currently being imported to the republic. The study of the list of those goods shows that most of these goods could be produced in the republic's enterprises, particularly in the all-union enterprises.

The republic's Council of Ministers should more actively intervene in the organization work of the public consumer goods production. Doesn't it have the right to decide the production targets of the said goods against 1 ruble of the wages fund? As it was noted at the December plenum of the Central Committee, if used wisely, this indicator can become a serious lever to influence the ministries and enterprises.

Meanwhile, in many all-union enterprises in the republic the amount of public consumer goods manufactured against 1 ruble of the wages fund is very small--it does not exceed 20 kopecks. This includes the "Hayavto" and "Electron" production associations, Yerevan instruments factory and other enterprises.

It is also necessary to note that the coordination work of the public consumer goods manufactured in the republic is not in a good state. In here a more active role should be played also by our trade organizations, whose leaders (Comrades S. Safaryan and E. Sarkisyan) for unknown reasons are displaying neutrality, being satisfied by only criticizing the existing shortcomings without coming up with operative and constructive proposals.

The Ministry of Consumer Services (Comrade S. Tumanyan) through continuing the development work of the material and technical base of this sector and actively developing the industrial work methods, should pay particular attention to non-production types of services in that regard and also the further rapid development of reparation works. Particularly lagging is the development of the non-production types of services to the rural production (according to separate estimates, 3 to 15 percent less than in the city).

The issues of expanding the volume of public consumer goods production and consumer services should be reflected in the currently adopted comprehensive plan for the development of public consumer goods and consumer services to the population.

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum demanded full and high compensating work for the existing production, scientific and technical potential. It should be noted that the solution of this problem in certain national economy branches of the republic is currently slow.

Let us take as an example light industry, in which spinning production is the basis of many other enterprises of the branch. However, how are its capabilities being used here? In the cotton spinning field only 71.7 percent of capacity is being used; in wool spinning production only 51.7 percent and in fine wool production only 78.3 percent.

The same situation exists in the machinebuilding field and a number of industry branches.

Due to planning mistakes, insufficient organization of production, wrong distribution of production projects, lack of workforces, and other reasons, the low indicators today can also be explained by the fact that the production of industrial output by many enterprises is being planned in small volumes, because the demand for some products is small. When this happens, it means that the affected product not modern. [as printed]

We have often talked about this in our plenums and warned that if we do not secure the production of modern goods in high technical indicators, then we will not find consumers and will not receive orders. This results in overloading and bad usage of existing production potential. Experience confirms that.

That is why, along with administering the production and labor to raise the efficiency of use of capabilities and improve organization, we should be obliged to produce modern, high demand, highly technical products. We should be the first ones to bring these things to market. Thus, the quality of processing and preparation of product should be very high.

For the achievement of that aim and successful development of our entire economy, it is necessary to constantly and persistently engage in the acceleration of scientific-technical progress. However, all is not well with us in this sector. Up to now the organization of the entire scientific and technical work complex is not set up as it should be in the republic. A number of national economy branches are stagnating and not fulfilling the new technology introduction plans. We should also say that the scale of these plans leaves much to be desired.

Let us take the construction materials industry as an example. Due to the uniqueness of this branch, we should carry out more scientific research through our own strengths and implement the results in production, having as an aim the comprehensive and maximum efficient usage of our nonmineral construction materials and an increase in labor productivity and quality of output.

One of the oldest branches of our national economy unfortunately has similarly old and unsolved problems. Since early days the harmful idea has been planted in us that our republic is rich in stones and nonmineral construction materials. This has resulted in the rash and inconsiderate usage of those materials. Due to the backwardness of technology, the standard of efficiency of construction materials extraction is very low.

It is true the leadership of the Construction Materials Industry Ministry has established and implemented measures in recent years toward the development of science and technology in production. However, those measures are not being strengthened with the necessary financial, material and technical resources and constant organized work. Their implementation needs the active help of the all-union ministry and the republic's government.

We extract marble and lose over half of it. Similarly, we extract tufa and felsite and lose them. In addition to that, the quarry stones residue, which is already piled millions of cubic meters high, is not being used as necessary. Perlite, and other construction materials are being used irrationally and in only one way. Other consumers are using our perlite in its reconstituted form, but we do not. The reason is one: conservativeness, which is being displayed by our ministries and research and planning ministries, whose duty it is to carry out cultivation and research on the comprehensive use of our nonmineral construction materials and realize their results. The same applies to the builders, who are implementing innovations in production very poorly and slowly. The republic's State Committee for Construction, which should direct and be the propagandizer of this work, has generally stepped aside.

Led by the December (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum resolutions and the known decision of the Central Committee regarding the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the party organizations and committees should activate their work in this regard and aim the efforts of the work collectives toward the unreserved fulfillment of our plans for the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, constantly remembering that that is the most correct path for labor productivity growth and high quality of output.

Based on the CPSU Central Committee decision demands, the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and government have established corresponding measures to speed up the republic's scientific and technical progress.

The responsibility of the economic and technical leaders of the ministries, administrations, enterprises, and organizations should be raised for the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, not by words, but by deeds.

The scale of the republic's capital construction is growing. As noted on numerous occasions, the fulfillment of our plans for the consolidation of industrial output, strengthening of material and technical bases of agriculture, and improvement of the housing, cultural and living conditions of the workers and the solution of many socialist issues depend on it.

Over the past 3 years of the 5-year plan period 520 million rubles of state capital investments have been realized over that of the same period of the 10th 5-Year Plan period. After summarizing the 3 years we have realized capital investments equal to the standard of the 5-year plan targets. As we said above, the construction workers have improved the work indicators to a certain extent in 1983.

However, the existing state of affairs in capital construction cannot satisfy us.

The fact is that, as in production, in non-production construction the high annual limits for capital investments projected by the 5-year plan have not been fully realized. The introduction of capacities and projects in industry, agriculture, and other national economy branches are not being secured on schedule. The construction conveyances are not securing the stable, rhythmic, and full implementation of the construction plans for houses and other projects of social, cultural and consumer significance.

The lengthy explanations of the construction organization leaders on the objective reasons for work failure are unfounded because the investments in that branch are increasing every year, its industrial base is strengthening, and the construction sites are being equipped with better techniques. There are corresponding planning institutes and cadres. However, there is no clarity and incentive in the work of the cadres, there is no appropriate responsibility and high demand is not being placed on them to correctly fulfill the duties and unreservedly solve the proposed tasks.

We cannot achieve the desired stage in capital construction if we do not secure the comprehensive solution of the investiture processes problems. The fact is that there is no balanced and systematic plan here, regardless of the fact that the Armenian Communist Party 27th Congress demanded the establishment and fulfillment of such a plan.

Here they are trying to solve the issues part by part. Instead of implementing a well-thought-out network for the operation and responsibility of the contractors and agents and strictly punishing them for not carrying out their duties, palliatives didactic exhortations, and half measures have become the order of the day.

We have talked more than once on the necessity of raising the quality of mass residential construction. However, at the moment there are no notable positive results. The republic's Council of Ministers was not able to solve that vitally important problem, once again for the reason that there is no clear operations plan. There is no comprehensive and dimensional residential construction plan based on demographic development and the accounting of its exact structure, there are no new outlines and corresponding plans, and so forth. The State Planning Committee in its turn is not making constructive and purposeful proposals and not influencing the fact through active planning means.

As a result, we are using old methods of construction, which are unexpressive from the architectural point of view. Still, we do not want to talk about the fact that we are engaging precious lands for raising walls without solving any problems.

The main conclusions that should be made from the decisions of the December CPSU Central Committee Plenum and today's plenum by Comrades G. Ayrapetyan, G. Marutyan, E. Avakyan, G. Tatevosyan, and the other comrades involved in capital construction is that they should solve with greatest responsibility the construction issues, display a creative approach, and always take into account that narrow administrative ideas, conservativeness, self-insurance, and formalism should be fully eliminated.

Moreover, construction is not only the affair of the construction organizations; the suppliers should bear equal responsibility for the state of capital construction. It is not possible to spare from criticism those suppliers who are responsible for the failure of construction and commissioning of a project. Here are two brief examples: Because the "Pilyvinilatsetat" factory did not provide supplies, the introduction of the capacities for the production of a very necessary product for the country was postponed for a whole year. As a result, the republic was justifiably criticized by the directive organs. Also, the additional capacities for the production of melamine were not introduced on schedule because the supplier--the Kirovakan chemical factory directors--did not deliver the equipment on time. We must decisively eliminate these shortcomings.

Comrades, it is not possible to tolerate the low quality of construction. The bad buildings have become monuments of unconscientious work and irresponsibility for years and years. Generations will not remember with good words those who have displayed such an irresponsible attitude toward our capital and each of our cities.

We do not have the right to produce low quality work in any field. Apart from great economic losses we are also bearing a great moral loss. Our children and youth are being educated by everything that they see, use, wear and consume. In a word, the solution of our educational tasks also depends on the quality of construction, production and work.

Comrades, the Central Committee plenum demanded constant attention to the work of transport and the use of its vast reserves and capabilities faster and more fully. It is necessary to cut down transport expenses and irrational freight transportation and to suspend coincidental transportation.

The republic's State Planning Committee, which is also hitherto obliged to continue to take care of the establishment of appropriate law and order, production distribution, improvement of specialization and cooperation work, must actively engage in the solution of those issues. Much must be done by our transportation organizations. The condition of success in transportation organization is the equal elevation of organization, law and order, constant combat against additional registrations and the use of unassigned transport and the economization of electricity, gasoline and all other types of fuels.

Active measures should be taken for the improvement of all work. The empty transport runs are notable in railway and also in motor transport, which is the direct result of their poorly planned work.

For loading and unloading operations, the railway cars are systematically being kept over the norm by Charentshavan "Kentronatsul" factory, Masis united transport administration, "Anibemza" combine, Yerevan soap combine, "Sevan" mineral waters factory, Yerevan tire factory and other enterprises.

Every day at the stations and nearby yards, 130 to 150 rail cars remain unloaded. If we cut down those losses by 50 percent then we will be able to load over 3,500 tons of national economic freight every day.

This is a transport reserve which is able to give a fast and large result without basic capital investments. Another reserve is the development of containers and rail transport and the rational use of the 20-ton containers.

Intensification is the main goal of the development of our republic's agriculture.

The constant intensification of agricultural output and its transfer to industrial bases and the implementation of agrotechnical and other measures have enabled in the recent years the dynamic and stable development of the republic's agriculture.

However, it should be directly said that the shortcomings, gaps, and unused reserves in the republic's agrarian sector are many.

As has been noted, state targets in some administration sectors are not being fulfilled. In 1983 the grape sales plan was not fulfilled. It should be noted that the low grape crop cannot be linked only with the disadvantageous season. When one analyzes the situation and assesses the outcome, it becomes evident that the shortcoming was due in large part to the slackness and poor organization of individual party raykoms, rayon soviet executive committees, rayon agroindustrial associations councils, ministries of agriculture, the fruit and vegetables industry, and the goods industry, which did not achieve the qualified burial of vineyards in time, and to the failure to implement an entire complex of necessary agrotechnical measures. Here we must primarily mention Ararat (Comrade G. Minasyan, first secretary of raykom), Oktemberyan (Comrade R. Grikoryan, first secretary of raykom), Masis (Comrade J. Avetisyan, first secretary of raykom), and Artashat (Comrade G. Ovanessyan, first secretary of raykom) rayons.

Was it perhaps possible to receive a higher grape crop in 1983? Yes, it was. A positive reply is given by Nayiri and Magri rayons' grape agricultural workers, who fulfilled the plan targets in similar conditions, and those of Echmiadzhin Rayon, who cut losses to a minimum. This is also affirmed by individual leading farms (Echmiadzhin rayon Agavnadun, Aratashen, Artashat rayons' kolkhozes and other farms) through the results of their activities. They have produced 140 to 165 centners of grapes per hectare.

The ministries of agriculture, fruit and vegetables industry, food industry, the rayon party, soviet and agricultural bodies, and farm leaders should carefully follow the existing state in grape agriculture and take active measures in 1984 to secure a high output of that valuable crop.

It is also necessary to effectively change the attitude toward the growing of the melon crops. The situation is not improving and the underfulfillment of plans is becoming constant.

You yourselves can judge. During the past 8 years the melon production plan has never been fulfilled. During the 10th 5-Year Plan period average annual storage was 45,700 tons, in 1981 33,400 tons were stored, in 1982, 30,900 tons were stored, and last year 21,300 tons were stored. Such an attitude results in an increase in the market price of such a highly demanded product, which brings about the population's discontent. We have talked about this before. The republic's State Planning Committee (Comrades G. Sagoyan and G. Navasardyan), and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fruit and Vegetables Ministry must pay most serious attention to the growth of melon crops and constantly engage in correcting the existing problems.

It is also necessary to increase the demand on the party committees. If the plans are not realistic, then they should be corrected, but such an underfulfillment is not permitted.

During the April (1983) CPSU Central Committee conference, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov placed particular stress on the further elevation of the use and efficiency of the reclaimed lands as one of the most important conditions for the production of agricultural produce.

Many of the republic's farms receive 3 to 4 times more produce from the reclaimed land than from the unreclaimed land. And despite that, the reclaimed hectares of land are not being worked to full capacity and the capital investment allocated for reclamation work is not yielding appropriate compensation. This is basically due to the bad organization of agricultural production and low work discipline.

Here is an example: Akhuryan Rayon's Vahramaberd village and Amasiya Rayon's Okhchogly village farms are located on the two sides of the water pipeline. The production methods are similar. However, due to the differing standards of production organization and technology, the results greatly differ. In 1983 the average grain crop in Vahramaberd reached 35 centners, while in Okhchogly it was 13.9 centners. The beetroot crop was 484 and 256 centners respectively. It should be noted that the irrigated lands in Okhchogly are double that of the Vahramaberd.

As you see, Comrades D. Kurbanov, first secretary of Amasiya Raykom, and M. Agopyan, chairman of rayon soviet executive committee, have a lot to think about.

Every year in the republic some reclaimed land is remaining out of the agricultural turnover. Due to the nonequipment of the interfarm irrigation networks, and structures and irrigation techniques, lack of leveling of the lands and other reasons, last year 11,000 hectares of irrigable lands were not watered.

That is critical evidence that the corresponding ministries and administrations, local party, soviet, agricultural, and irrigation organs are not behaving responsibly toward the use of the republic's irrigation fund.

The Main Administration for Waterworks Construction (Comrade M. Gevorkyan) is administering the waterworks constructions as uncomprehensively as before. The pace of the construction of water reservoirs is notably exceeding the pace of land assimilation. The State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, the Main Administration for Waterworks Constructions, and the republic's Agriculture Ministry are not taking enough measures for the fulfillment of the agricultural and technical work plans.

The republic's Council of Ministers must take practical measures for the development of scientifically based agricultural networks, improvement of land reclamation, the acceleration of the cultural and technical work pace, perfection of the commissioning of water networks, the development of productive irrigation systems, and the rational selection of the crops in order to receive maximum profit from each hectare of irrigable land.

The intensity standard of livestock breeding is low. It is obvious that the intensity of livestock breeding mainly depends on each animal and the intensive use of the maternal structure.

Due to the laxity of the Agriculture Ministry, party raykoms, people's deputies rayon soviets executive committees, and rayon agroindustrial associations councils, in individual rayons and many farms the breeding work and artificial insemination of the animals is ignored and the standard of herd reproduction feed organization is low.

There are great shortcomings in the work of rational use of the cows. Due to the notable misuse of the 5 to 8-year-old cows, that is in their highest reproductive period, their growth in the republic's collective farms and sovkhozes is insignificant while the number of over 10-year-old cows is high. In separate farms of Azizbekov, Yekhegnatdzor, Shahshadin, Ichevan, Krasnoselsk, Sevan, Talin, Kugark, and other rayons, 40 to 60 percent of the cows are over 10 years old. As a result, reproduction in the herds is decreasing considerably and under these conditions the renewal of the herds of cows is slow.

It is interesting to note that in the farms of the nearby Baltic republics the number of over 10-year-old cows does not exceed 1 to 2 percent.

The use of cows in the reproduction of herds is extremely insufficient. Over 44,000 unmated cows over 2 years of age are being kept at the republic's farms every year. And only 30,000 to 34,000 heifers are being transferred to cow groups. The uselessness of the cows in kolkhozes and sovkhozes exceeds by 3 to 5 percent points their assembly.

All this results in the growth of the nonproductive period of the animals for motherhood and the considerable underproduction of heifers, meat and milk.

This explains the fact that in 1983 the milk storage plan was underfulfilled in Kalinino Rayon (Comrade S. Mehrapyan, first secretary of the raykom) by 95 percent; Tumanyan Rayon (Comrade S. Simonyan, first secretary of the raykom) by 95.6 percent; and [word indistinct] and Sevan rayons. Fifteen rayons including the mentioned ones have reduced their milk storage volume. The meat sales plan has not been fulfilled and less meat than 1982 has been sold to the state by Ichevan Rayon (Comrade D. Ananyan, first secretary of the raykom).

We must decisively improve the poultry meat production by paying particular attention to raise its quality to the highest standard.

By fully approving the demands of the poultry breeders to raise the quality of feed by industry and urging the Ministry of Procurement (Comrade R. Sagbazyan) to take urgent measures to secure the livestock networks with valuable fodder, today we find it necessary to once again point out to the Agriculture Ministry (Comrades G. Tardzhumanyan and V. Seropyan) and the Armenian Poultry Breeding Administration (Comrade A. Azatyan) the serious existing shortcomings in that administration's work.

Studies show that the main reasons for the underfulfillment of plans for poultry meat production and their sales to the state are the organizational and technological shortcomings and the lack of appropriate supervision and demand on the farm leaders and experts toward the set task.

There are numerous serious mistakes also in the work of state meat production networks.

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee regards such a situation as unpermissible and demands that the Agriculture Ministry take immediate measures to secure the fulfillment of the plans.

We are obliged to make livestock breeding more intensive.

Why are we exposing this matter in such a decisive way? The preliminary estimates show that in order to fulfill the meat and milk production targets set by the Food Program by 1990 under current livestock production conditions we must increase the number of animals by 100,000 including 40,000 cows. This means over 200 million rubles capital investments for the construction of livestock breeding buildings, and the allocation of 50,000 to 55,000 hectares of arable land for fodder agriculture, and the introduction of an additional 4,000 to 4,500 units of human resources.

The intensification enables not only the expansion of livestock output volume but also saving of capital investments and their use in the socialist development of the countryside.

The republic's agroindustrial complex affairs commission, the State Planning Committee, the Agriculture Ministry, the Fruit and Vegetables Industry Ministry, the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, the

other ministries and departments should establish and implement an entire range of measures for livestock breeding intensification and rational use of all livestock. We have expertise in this field.

The average milk production of 1,000 cows in Razdhan Rayon Chrarat milk network is 4,200 kgs. It is a happy fact that this index has been achieved under conditions. The average milk production per capita in Nayiri Rayon Nor Yernka village has reached 5,070 kgs. The list could be continued. There are potential capabilities in all the rayons of the republic to achieve similar figures. Everything depends on work organization and good labor.

There are many reserves for the intensification of the sheepbreeding sector. Every year the republic's collective farms and sovkhoses receive 300,000 head of male lambs, of which only 20,000 to 25,000 head are being fattened and delivered to the state in the same year.

While as it has been said in one of our plenums that in case of the early development of sheep and the organization of the fattening of lambs it is possible to fatten 250,000 to 260,000 male lambs by making their live weight reach 40 to 45 kgs, which enables the production of 5,000 to 6,000 tons of meat, savings of 50,000 to 60,000 tons of high quality grass, and relief of considerable number of workers and livestock buildings. In this, a better work organization and more attentive attitude toward work is also demanded.

One year has passed since the rayon agroindustrial associations have been operating. During the past, these administrative organs have carried out certain work to improve the administration of the kolkhozes, sovkhoses, agro-industrial networks enterprises and organizations, to coordinate their activities and raise their economic uniqueness and incentive.

However, certain rayon agroindustrial associations councils have not revived their work, or secured the fulfillment of state plans by all agroindustrial network enterprises, or raised efficiency of production and quality of work, or improved the activities of farms with low profits and high losses.

The Armenian Council of Ministers Agroindustrial Complex Affairs Commission (Comrade V. Movsesyan) and the party raykoms should constantly improve the work of the rayon associations and their councils and secure the dissemination of leading experience.

It is necessary to further widely introduce collective and family contracts which contribute to the labor activization of the agricultural workers, the elevation of discipline, and strengthening of economic administration.

Through solving the current and dimensional agricultural development questions we should pay greater attention to the perfection of economic and scientific work, analyze more profoundly the production and financial activities of the collective farms and sovkhoses and raise the efficiency of agroindustrial network branches.

The fact is that while engaging in the fulfillment of the plans for production and purchase of agroindustrial provisions, the economic side of the work is often forgotten.

Unfortunately, we still have many such workers who profit from the fact that we are extremely interested in the production of great quantities of provisions to further fully satisfy the population's demand, and are exploiting it and producing the provisions at great costs, which raises their overall cost. Moreover, the quality is often ignored. In a word, for them the value of the product and its commodity outlook is the same as long as the plan is fulfilled. They don't seem to care who wins.

It is necessary to decisively turn away from this. We must not only produce more but also produce high quality, low cost products.

During the accumulation of coarse and succulent fodder many farms in a number of rayons do not take into account what prices they are charging, the quality of the fodder or how it is to be used. The fodder preparation production departments, which are quite valuable, are working without appropriate compensation. Due to the poor use of similarly valuable mechanization means, stoppages are resulting and they are being used inefficiently. Such incidents of mismanagement naturally result in the rise of livestock provisions costs.

In this way during recent years the prime cost of one centner of milk in Amasiya Rayon has reached 37 rubles as opposed to 25 rubles in 1975, that of the meat correspondingly 254 rubles and 170 rubles. The human and time quantity spent on the production of one centner of milk notably exceeds the established norm.

In Aragatz Rayon the prime cost of one centner of milk in 1975 was 25.4 rubles, while in 1982 that indicator reached to about 40 rubles. In a number of farms it reached even 42 to 46 rubles (Gegadzhor, Dzaghgahovit, Rya Taza). In Shamshadin Rayon the gross livestock output per worker compared to 1975 has grown 16 percent (from 4,200 to 4,900 rubles), while the average wages have grown 41 percent.

There are similar mistakes in a number of the republic's other rayons (Azizbekov, Mardun, Gukark, Sevan, Ichevan, Goris, Talin and so forth).

These figures show the insufficient work of the farm leaders and experts and the low standard of economic work.

As you see, our economists do not calculate the economy in many locations while the party committees do not give a principled assessment to it. Let us also note in this issue the hesitant and questioning stance by the agriculture Ministry on economic service, which is administered by Deputy Minister Comrade M. Babachanyan, who is obliged to primarily improve the economic work in the farms everywhere.

The leaders who permit mismanagement and waste should be condemned. And if they do not correct the works then they should be strictly punished. The means cannot be ignored. The struggle against waste and mismanagement must include all our economic sectors.

The rise of agricultural efficiency greatly depends on the improvement of the work of implementing scientific achievements in production. It is necessary to strengthen the work of selecting new high-yielding crops and the breeding of highly productive animals, and speed up their expansion in the republic's farms. It is necessary to constantly implement the current course for vineyards and fruit groves. We must largely engage in the comprehensive mechanization of operation processes.

We must constantly aim our efforts toward the fulfillment of the food program targets.

In order to improve the agricultural state of affairs during the fourth year of the 5-year plan period--as it was noted by the Central Committee plenum--it is necessary that the local party, soviet and economic organs, and the agricultural workers secure the successful wintering of the animals and the fall sowing works. In a word, take a new step on the path of increasing the output of fields and farms.

Comrades, at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum the most serious attention was paid to the issues of environmental protection and rational usage of natural resources.

As is known, great work has been carried out in that direction in our republic. We have closed down and are closing down various production units which are harming the ecology of Yerevan City. However, there is no basis for self-satisfaction.

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum demanded further persistence and purposeful efforts in the protection of nature. In his speech Comrade Yu. V. Andropov noted: "Here, maybe more than in any other sector, the narrow departmental attitude is intolerable. That sharply lowers the effectiveness of the use of capital investment, hinders the pursuance of single policy during the implementation of environment protection measures, results in irresponsibility for the ecological consequences of the adopted decisions and is conducive to illusory economy, which results in great losses."

Due to the errors of the planting establishments and agents and the construction organizations, the construction of certain environmental protection projects is proceeding unsatisfactorily. The corresponding agents, the ministries of industrial and rural construction, main administration of installations and special construction work must immediately change their attitude toward this important work.

Based on the CPSU Central Committee Plenum demands it is necessary to approach the environmental protection problem comprehensively, from governmental positions, and decisively improve the entire network for the administration and supervision of the condition of the environment.

The solution to all those issues about which we talked and the issues of new techniques, technology, and labor productivity, economization of resources, production organization, management, livestock production, agricultural output, and environmental protection, require the active participation of our scientific establishment. Thus, the party organizations must constantly strive for science to help more efficiently in the solution of pressing national economic issues.

Our science has great capabilities. Equal developments are being secured. We have many well-prepared scientific workers. The issue is that all that should be used efficiently and the links of production should be strengthened with science.

However, it is necessary to note that there are differences between word and work. The calls and demands to strengthen the relation between science and production are not being matched with organizational work.

It is necessary to clearly decide those concrete themes and issues that, taking into account the existing means, must be solved by the scientific establishments and enter them in directive order in the plans of their scientific research work. In this regard, constant work should be carried out by the republic's State Planning Committee, the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences, and the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialization Education.

As noted in Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's speech, in defining the current tasks, the strategic problems of the national economic development cannot be ignored. The party demands considerable activation of the perfection of the economic management, enterprising of the workers and further stimulation of work.

The plenum regarded the further efficient directions for the national economy development and the right selection of the main circles to enable the speedy development of the country's economy on an intensive path at one of the major issues of planning and administration perfection. The plenum proposed the establishment of such a plan to perfect an entire administration mechanism that fully corresponds to the nature of the economy of developed socialism and the problems to be solved.

An important stage for the perfection of our economy is the experiment carried out in a number of our ministries to expand the rights of the production associations and enterprises and strengthen their responsibility toward work results in the planning and economic activity field.

As you know, in our republic such an experiment is taking place in the electro-technical industrial enterprises, which produce about 20 percent of the republic's all-union industrial output volume.

Herein lies the responsibility of the enterprise leaders and party organizations as well as that of the rayons and city party committees in the area of which they are found. The scientific expertise should be applied in full volume here

by realizing all its demands through paying particular attention to the detailed checking of the administration elements. The other branches should also pay attention to the experiment because the 12th 5-Year Plan period is scheduled to begin with a well set up economic mechanism. And that means that it is necessary to be prepared early.

We must fully implement the Armenian Communist Party 26th and 27th Congress Resolutions on the perfection of the republic's economic structure, particularly that of industry, more actively develop the decreased material and energy consuming production branches, push forward environment protection work, and so forth.

We must perfect and further elevate the regional planning standard and reveal the ways and methods for the purposeful equalization of the social and economic development standards of the republic's regions and secure their efficient and equal development through paying particular attention to the further speedy development of the mountainous and premountainous rayons.

It is necessary for the republic's government to establish a comprehensive plan for rural socioeconomic development for the period until the year 2000. We have often said that it is important for us to stop the outflow of the population from the rural locations, and secure their fortification in locations. The successful resolution of this issue greatly depends on how fundamental, comprehensive, and purposeful the economic, social and cultural development plans are for our rural rayons and how quickly and consistently they are implemented.

It is necessary to call attention to the following fact: the policy and practice of creating industrial enterprises branches in the republic's small cities, suburbs, and villages have resulted in a new situation, which is in need of profound study by our economists, public workers, demographers, and other experts. On that basis it should be recommended that new methods of economic and social processes administration be applied to stir the development of various branches harmoniously, without one harming the other, by securing the fulfillment of our main tasks. These are the maximum usage of our natural and labor resources, the increase of agricultural, industrial, and other production outputs volumes, the raising of people's welfare standards, and the creation of conditions for the equal development of the individual.

It is necessary to suspend the passive approach in planning work. It is a must to take into account the existing conditions in the various republic regions. It is harmful to ignore those conditions if they hinder the successful solution of the republic's economic development problems and issues and this must decisively be stopped.

Mistakes were once permitted in the distribution of productive forces. Distribution took place without comprehensive consideration of the national, economic, social, ecological, and other factors. A production and social infrastructure corresponding to a noncomprehensive solution was created. As you know, we are taking measures to correct all that. It is necessary to actively interfere and correct the infrastructure. Unfortunately, there is a contemplative approach here.

The redistribution of the capital investments to the interest of the mountainous and premountainous regions is slow. Moreover, the passive approach exists here, too.

The same attitude may be seen in the development of agriculture. We are behaving passively toward the solution of the rational specialization issues of agricultural production.

For example, an irrational structure in the production of a number of crops in Ararat field has been created and we have adapted to that, even though the important thing is to achieve maximum usage of each hectare of that valuable land. It is necessary to achieve exact definition of agricultural crops structure and their perfection through active planning.

In the livestock breeding sector we are eliminating the planning stereotypes too slowly.

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum paid particular attention to the necessity of raising the quality of our plans and the potential for their mobilization. The plans should be based, realistic, balanced, and set. As Comrade Yu. V. Andropov noted, the struggle to raise our discipline, organization, and responsibility should be based on a technical and economic plan whose fulfillment should be strictly demanded. Herein begins law and order.

Another issue is that we are fearful about undertaking a search for the best methods of new administration. And those who are engaged in that task only complicate the administrative structure.

The thing is to actively and persistently improve the administrative mechanism while at the same time shortening and simplifying the administrative apparatus. This is a practical and principal political issue and the Armenian Communist Party and the republic's Council of Ministers should keep that work as the focus of their attention.

The results of the previously noted plans and the solution of the matured issues of our development are directly linked to the extent that they are comprehended and defended by the workers.

Our party organizations should largely simplify the social and economic issues of the upcoming state; the significance of economic intensification; the issues of further efficient usage of production capabilities, labor productivity, and quality elevation; and take care that the socialist obligations are closely linked with the plan targets and that the labor collectives accept the coincidental plans. We must aim the socialist competition toward the fulfillment and over-fulfillment of the plans and targets, the achievement of final high results, the unreserved implementation of the party's targets on the elevation of productivity above plan, cut down in the prime cost of output; and improve and economize in the material and labor resources usage.

Comrade Yu. V. Andropov justifiably noted that under the current international situation which has been sharply aggravated by the aggressive imperialist circles, the correct fulfillment of the state plans has become not only the duty of each soviet individual, labor collective and party organization, but also their patriotic duty.

It is very important that a good start be made from the very first days of the new year and that one becomes disposed toward a further growth of intensiveness in work without allowances for difficulties, which will be many in the future.

Our ideological and mass-political work should expand around all this and the efforts of verbal and written propaganda and mass information means should be aimed at that.

We should perfect the organizational and political work style and method with greater persistence.

The CPSU Central Committee decision on "The Activities of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Toward the Perfection of Style and Method of the Party Organizations in Light of the November CPSU Central Committee Plenum" noted that the work style of party organizations and their administrative organs should secure the strict preservation of the Leninist norms of party life: the further development of interparty democracy, criticism, and self-criticism; and the incentive and responsibility of the communists and their active participation in the establishment and realization of the decisions. It is necessary to strengthen in work everywhere the principle of collectivity and take care that principle is implemented, not formally but continuously.

In order to fulfill that important decision, the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee has established concrete measures. The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Council of Ministers, the Trade Unions Council, the Komsomol Central Committee, and the party gorkoms and raykoms have also been urged to take corresponding measures in order to perfect the style and methods of work in light of the decision.

The work carried out with regard to the cadres should be aimed at strengthening work discipline and raising their sense of responsibility toward party and people for the undertaken work. Displays of arrogance, pride, and rudeness should be decisively terminated. No allowances should be made for those who have chosen to deceive the state, exploit official positions, and violate the party moral norms. Those incidents should be treated with extreme strictness. Experience shows that lack of the necessary party stringence and unjustified sympathy for those who adopt wrong behavior and permit indecent deeds seriously harms our general work.

We must make a constant effort to ensure that the cadres of all standards always criticize the results of their work and constantly feel responsible for the fulfillment of the undertaken work on schedule and with good quality.

It is necessary to harden the supervision on the decision fulfillment and work of cadres. This does not mean that it is necessary to increase the number of supervisors and commissions. On the contrary, it means that supervision quality should be improved and that all investigation and supervision be active and efficient so that work will improve, the shortcomings will be eliminated, and the cadres will restructure their work. We are only in need of this kind of supervision; that is what will aid the work.

Unfortunately here supervision by separate organs sometimes turns into--as described by V. I. Lenin--"playing the investigation commissions" and they work actively at such supervision without taking into account that they are wasting time and state means. There are many examples of formal and shallow investigations which result in no positive changes.

There have also been incidents where the irresponsible investigation and supervision has resulted in a deepening of shortcomings which have not been noticed and eliminated in time and this greatly harms the work.

It is necessary to decisively eliminate bureaucratic methods of administration, stereotype plans, and declarative decisions.

The party, soviet and economic cadres should know very well that the establishment of the Leninist method of administration is the most important condition for the successful realization of the party's economic and social policy and communist education.

The capability of the economic leaders and public organizations to mobilize the people and achieve final high results in work should be decided in accordance with what was noted at the plenum in the way of turning the party decisions into practical work at each enterprise and association.

The party committees should fully overcome the practice of exchanging and copying the soviet and economic organs and take further care to develop their personal enterprising and responsibility style. It is necessary to constantly raise the standard of the activities of the entire administration apparatus of the ministries and administrations. Decisive struggle should be waged against all types of displays of immobility, narrowness, bureaucratism, and red tape, being led by the Leninist instruction that the machine of the Soviet administration should work correctly, regularly, clearly, and fast.

The republic's workers have started the fulfillment of the fourth year of the 5-year plan period at a good pace. Much work awaits us. We know and are convinced that all that is planned will be fulfilled and overfulfilled with honor and that new and high denominators of equal progress will be achieved.

As the issues become more complicated, our will and determination to solve them will become stronger.

Our country is moving toward the USSR Supreme Soviet elections. That great political event in the life of the Soviet public will undoubtedly produce new evidence of the flourishing of socialist democracy and the display of the

unshakable unity of the party and people around the CPSU Leninist Central Committee and their assembly around the Central Committee's Politburo, chaired by Comrade Yuriy Vladimorovich Andropov.

Let us conclude our address with the words of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee: "Millions of communists and nonparty members believe unreservedly in the party and are ready to support the measures of further improvement of economy and other public sectors. This puts a massive personal responsibility on all of us and, without exception, on each one of us and we are obligated to justify that high confidence of the people."

Allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee that all of the participants in the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum will always put the interests of party and people above everything, give personal examples in work, and be led by supreme Leninist principles in everything without deviation. There is no doubt, comrades, that the republic's communists and all the workers will further devote their powers and efforts to fulfill the decisions of the party's 26th Congress and the December (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and will successfully fulfill the 1984 economic and social development plans and 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

CSO: 1838/3

REGIONAL

KIRGHIZ SUPREME SOVIET COMMISSION DETERMINES 1984 BUDGET

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 7 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] A joint session of the Budget and Planning Commission and other standing commissions of the Supreme Soviet KiSSR was held for preliminary consideration of the republic plan and budget for 1984. The session was led by deputy K. Abdrayev, chairman of the Budget and Planning Commission of the Supreme Soviet KiSSR.

Deputy S. B. Begaliyev, chairman of the State Planning Committee KiSSR and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers KiSSR, presented a report on the draft of the State Plan of Economic and Social Development of the Kirghiz SSR for 1984 and Fulfillment of the Plan of Economic and Social Development of the Republic in 1983.

Deputy A. T. Toktonaliyev, the republic minister of finance, also presented a report on the draft of the State Budget of the Kirghiz SSR for 1984 and Execution of the State Budget for 1982.

At the session it was noted that in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Kirgizia the drafts of the plan and budget of the Kirghiz SSR for the fourth year of the five-year plan envision further development of all branches of the economy, strengthening of the economic and production potential of the republic, an increase in economic efficiency and steady rise in the economic and cultural standard of living of the people.

Appropriate resolutions were adopted on the questions considered.

On the proposal of the standing commissions the procedure and time periods were set for preliminary consideration of the plan and budget for 1984, fulfillment of the plan in 1983, and the report on execution of the budget for 1982. Twelve joint deputies' preparatory commissions were formed from members of standing commissions of the Supreme Soviet KiSSR for this work.

T. Kh. Koshoyev, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet KiSSR, presented a speech during the session.

Participants in the work of the joint session of the budget and planning and other standing commissions included T. Askarov, chairman of the Supreme Soviet KiSSR, chairmen of standing commissions of the Supreme Soviet KiSSR, leaders of republic ministries, state committees and departments, and responsible workers of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet KiSSR and Council of Ministers KiSSR.

Sessions of the preparatory commissions were held on the same day, at which plans of the organization of work were approved and consideration of appropriate sections of the plan and budget was begun.

6264

CSO: 1830/207

REGIONAL

KIRGHIZ PRIVATE WEAPON OWNERSHIP RULES DESCRIBED

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 8 Dec 83 p 4

[Interview with A. Tsioma, senior inspector of Frunze militia, by Yu. Zhuchkov: "Strict Supervision Is Necessary"]

[Text] "I inherited from my father a fine double barreled smooth-bore 'Sauer'. I want to register it in my own name, but have heard that this involves a lot of red tape..."

A. CHETKOV, the city of Tokmak.

As a result of this question, this paper requested senior inspector of the Frunze gorispolkom administration of Internal Affairs A. Tsioma to answer the above and other questions relating to the acquisition and registration of sporting guns.

[Answer] I must say right off that all this talk about red tape is clearly an exaggeration, though to acquire a smooth-bore weapon a number of papers do have to be presented. This is understandable, after all, it's not a sewing machine you're bringing into your home. Now about the documents themselves.

As laid down by the USSR Council of Ministers' decree of July 23, 1975, "On the introduction of a uniform system of acquisition and possession of sporting guns," the sale of smooth-bore weapons to citizens can take place only with the permission of internal-affairs organs and with the simultaneous issuance of a hunter's card. This means that before buying a gun you must become a member of the Hunters' Society. The rules established by the Kirghiz Hunting and Fishing Union hold that to do so you need three recommendations and a year's trial period. Only after you receive a hunting permit can you be issued the necessary certificates by your area militia inspector, and the psychoneurological and narcotic dispensaries. This is easily done in any rayon center of the republic, let alone the cities. On the basis of these documents the inspector of the Internal Affairs Administration will present you with a permit to acquire, and later to possess a smooth-bore sporting gun.

[Question] All this concerns newly purchased weapons, but what does one do about an old but fully functional family "tulka" [Tula-manufactured gun]?

[Answer] Persons whose membership in the Hunters' society has for whatever reason been discontinued will have their gun permits revoked; the weapon itself must be put up for sale through a commission store. A sporting gun for which the owner had previously been granted a permit to possess without the right to hunt must likewise be submitted to a commission store for sale or to IAA organs for destruction. If there is an heir who is a member of the Hunting Union, the gun can be reregistered in his name.

And this reminder: weapons placed for sale must have their registration terminated. This is done by returning the possession permit, annotated and signed by the commission store, to the issuing IAA organ. If the weapon is not voluntarily surrendered it will be confiscated by the militia and the guilty party will be brought to trial as prescribed by law.

[Question] We also have questions in our mail concerning application for registration.

[Answer] If there is a change of residence the owner of the gun must notify in writing the IAA organ concerned, indicating his new address. Upon arrival at the new location he has ten days to file for registration with the militia.

[Question] How do you keep track of firearms already in the population's possession?

[Answer] The basic form of updating and control in this respect are periodic reregistrations conducted by the militia.

In 1976 IAA organs undertook the registration of weapons in private hands as well as those earmarked by organizations and institutions for departmental security. This was for a three-year period. In 1979 we did another registration, valid till 1982, and in 1982--to last till 1985. Most citizens and directors of organizations and institutions abide by gun-registration rules, but a few have not. As laid down by the Presidium of the KISSR Supreme Soviet in its decree of May 16 1978 "On responsibility for noncompliance with rules for the acquisition, registration, use and safekeeping of firearms," non-observance of these rules entails a 20-ruble fine with confiscation of the weapon or without same. All owners should therefore check the expiration dates of their permits and take measures to reregister their guns.

This is done by paying one ruble per weapon to a savings bank, then appearing before the permit division of an IAA organ with a receipt from the bank and all the other necessary documents.

Organizations and institutions which provide hunting guns to guards must also reregister their weapons; no charge is levied.

Those organizations and institutions which had previously used the services of departmental security but then switched to another system of security must notify IAA organs of the fact in writing for the registration of the weapons concerned to be cancelled.

There must be a conscientious approach by all to these strict measures or else it will be impossible to bring about the order so necessary for the safety of the population.

12258

CSO: 1800/190

REGIONAL

CHINGHIZ AITMATOV ELECTED TO EUROPEAN ACADEMY

Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 1, 15-22 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by Kadyrkul Omurkulov]

[Text] Chinghiz Aitmatov, one of the world's most popular writers, has been elected to the European Academy of Arts, Sciences and Humanities in Paris. The Academy unites representatives of 33 European academies, its members being Nobel Prize winners from all fields of knowledge.

In his message to the people's writer of Kirghizia, the Academy's President, the well-known French scientist Raymond Daudel noted that Chinghiz Aitmatov has been honoured with the title of academician "for his outstanding contribution to the development of world literature."

According to UNESCO, Chinghiz Aitmatov is one of the best-read world authors whose books run into millions of copies, both in the USSR and abroad. His novel "The Day Runs Longer Than an Age," written two years ago and published several times in Kirghiz and Russian, has been translated and put out in many countries, while it has been published for the second time in France, Italy, Czechoslovakia and Romania. Two volumes of selected works by Aitmatov were published last year in China, including all his stories and a cycle of short stories.

The work of the Kirghiz writer is now an object of profound study by Soviet and foreign critics. The latest example of this close attention is provided by a large monograph published by Princeton University, USA. "The National Peculiarities and Problems of Bilingualism in the Work of Chinghiz Aitmatov."

Commenting on the awarding to him of the title of member of the European Academy, the writer emphasized the following:

"I consider this event as an honourable recognition of the Soviet Union's multinational literature, including Kirghiz literature."

CSO: 1812/106

REGIONAL

ARMENIAN ACADEMY DISCUSSES TASKS OF SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS

GF230441 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 6 Jan 84 p 2

[Excerpts] The party course toward the dynamic progress of all fields of science and toward the integration of science and production found its reverberation in the decisions of the December (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and in the other documents of the party Central Committee, which suggest tasks for increasing production effectiveness. Concrete measures are being worked out and implemented for solving the major tasks represented by the organization of production and the subordinate works of the scientific institutions and organizations for the sake of further developing production.

In light of the decisions indicated by the CPSU Central Committee plenums and the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on measures for accelerating the utilization of scientific and technical progress in the national economy, a general meeting of the Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences discussed the active tasks of the academic scientific institutions.

Academician V. Ambartsumyan, president of the Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences, presented a report. He noted that although in accordance with the course for the intensification of production output in our republic which was figured out by the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses the rates of using the achievements of science and technology in the national economy considerably increased, the organization of this work still does not fully meet the combination tasks specified by the party for the purpose of taking advantage of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution in our socialist construction.

With great satisfaction all the Soviet people and Soviet scientists adopted the decisions of the December (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the proposal and assessment pointed out in the text of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's speech at the plenum on the major directions for further developing the USSR national economy.

By analyzing the tasks of the scientific collectives in light of the present presidium demands, departments and institutes of the Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences reviewed the plans for scientific research work.

Dwelling on the prospects for scientific progress in the republic, V. Ambartsumyan noted some tasks which are necessary to solve with the joint forces of the institutes of the Academy of Sciences, the technical schools, and the branch scientific research institutes. First of all, these tasks are related to the further development of computer technology and works that are carried out by utilizing new directions in the fields of chemistry, physics, and other fields of science. It is necessary to direct the forces of the academic as well as the various nonacademic institutes and industrial enterprises to the elaboration of the important problems such as the development of computer technology, automation, preparation of crystals, and extraction of fine-finished and super-finished materials. For this purpose it is necessary to concentrate attention on the preparation and placing of cadres and experts, to give continuous care for the qualification of young scientific workers and postgraduate students, and to create reliable conditions for them so that they can master computer technology and the principles of programming.

In conclusion, V. Ambartsumyan assured the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's government that the scientific collectives of the academy, its scientific workers, and all its subunits will further dedicate their strength to the noble work of developing the native science and that they will adequately contribute to the verification of the tasks specified by the party.

The general meeting of the Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences adopted recommendations that are aimed at further accelerating the utilization of scientific and technical progress in the national economy.

Participating in the general meeting of the republic's Academy of Sciences were F. Sarkisyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers; K. Dallakyan, secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee; G. Sagoyan, deputy chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Yu. Khodzhamiryan, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers; and A. Melkonyan and M. Kotanyan, chiefs of departments at the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee.

CSO: 1830/270

REGIONAL

TWO TURKMEN PLANTS TAKE PART IN ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 18 Jan 84 carries on page 2 a 300-word article by correspondent N. Sosnina stating that two Turkmen republic plants, "Turkmenkabel'" (Turkmen Cable Plant) and an electrotechnical plant (both plants are located in Ashkhabad) will be participating in the new USSR economic experiment on increasing both the rights and responsibility of individual enterprises in five economic areas. At the end of December the directors of the two enterprises taking part in the experiment, A. Nurmuradov and M. Annagel'dyyev, gave accounts of the problem they considered as needing immediate solution. One of these was delivery of raw materials and finished goods. "From the very first days of the experiment the activity of the enterprises has been seriously hindered by seemingly minor disturbances. The republic Commission (for Controlling the Timely Conducting of Measures to Improve Planning and to Perfect the Economic Mechanism) charged the Ashkhabad Oblast Executive Committee with resolving the departmental housing problem by transferring its accounts to the local soviets, as well as with resolving other problems."

NEW CHIEF OF TURKMEN FOREIGN TOURISM ADMINISTRATION APPOINTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 27 Dec 83 carries on page 1 a 50-word announcement of the appointment of Ata Gundogdyev to the post of Chief of the Turkmen Foreign Tourism Administration by order of the Presidium of the Turkmen Supreme Soviet. [Subsequent reference to Gundogdyev's appointment to this position was made by O. Nazarova, secretary of the Presidium of the Turkmen Supreme Soviet, in a speech published in the 13 January issue of TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA. The spelling of the last name of the new appointee differs from that of his predecessor in this post, A. Gundogyev, by one letter.]

CSO: 1830/259

REGIONAL

TURKMAN KOLKHOZES FEEL EFFECTS OF QUALIFIED LABOR DRAIN TO CITY

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 2 February 1984 carries on page 2 a 400-word article in which special correspondent M. Kartuk quotes O. Orazov, chief of the Mary Raykom Agriculture Department on the reasons for the shortage of labor (both qualified and unqualified) in his rayon and its effect on efforts to meet planned production. Many workers living in rural areas in the rayon are frustrated by the struggle to obtain the most elementary services (repairing clothes and common home appliances, getting gas and water into homes including even those located within city limits. These hardships adversely affect the mood and productivity of those who elect to stay on the farm. And few school graduates do. They are invariably attracted by the stable pay and regular schedule of working days alternating with free days which are a part of the city economy. "The agricultural worker is, in essence, our provider. We cannot allow a situation in which he regards the land in the same light as he regards his mother-in-law. Hence our main moral task--to turn people's souls back toward home. And this will only be possible when we create conditions in rural areas which match those of the city, both in the material, as well as in the spiritual spheres."

CSO: 1830/278

REGIONAL

BRIEFS

RUSSIAN NEWSPAPER FOR KIRGHIZ CHILDREN--The new year brought young children of the Kirghiz SSR a splendid gift: the start of publication of the newspaper PIONER KIRGIZII [Pioneer of Kirgizia], the Russian version of the newspaper KYRGYZSTAN PIONERI. Heroes of Socialist Labor, including KiSSR People's Poet A. Tokombayev, KiSSR People's Writer Ch. Aytmatov, and A. Koychumanov, teacher of the Secondary School imeni 50th Anniversary of USSR of At-Bashinskiy Rayon, and many other people renowned in the republic congratulated the multithousand army of red-tie-clad young pioneers on this important event in the first issue of PIONER KIRGIZII. KYRGYZSTAN PIONERI and PIONER KIRGIZII will be published twice weekly, with a total circulation of over 180,000 copies. [Text] [Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 7 Jan 84 p 2] 6264

CSO: 1830/207

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